Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895. No. 41

These New Watches of Ours are Sellers.

JEWELLERY.

Some New and very pretty Rings, at prices that will surprise you.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

The WESTSIDE

High Art Novelties.

Dress Stuffs — The most attractive range ever shown by us; in extent and variety surpasses all previous displays.

Scotch Tweeds — So serviceable, so stylish, so fashionable, and so cheap.

Cheviotine Serge — Soft finish, easily draped, wears well. This is a strong autumn favorite.

Serges — Storm, diagonal, and navy, from 50c. to $1.75 per yard. Dye and finish unexcelled. Suitable for all and at suitable prices.

Jacquard Weaves — Lustrous figures, choice designs, latest Parisian creations.

Showroom — We wish to draw your attention to the great advantage of having Wraps, Capes and Coats proofed against rain. By a new process, which has proved a great success, we had our Tweeds so proofed before being made up, and can confidently recommend the garments made from these Tweeds.

Although twelve cases more are due and will probably arrive in a few days, we have just put into stock 500 garments, including Capes, Coats, Ulsters, Jackets, Golf Capes, Etc. These are of the pride-pleasing, comfort-giving kind, and are built to fit the wearer, and the figure doesn't have to be built to fit them. Waterproofs for Ladies, Misses and Children can't be beat of the kind and quality that sell. Must be seen to be appreciated. Have a look.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

October 12, 1895.

Go to Cheapside For Heating Stoves

MAUDE—We must have a Heating Stove this Winter, dear.

CHARLIE—Well, go down to Cheapside and get one. They have a big variety and their prices are always right.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT. ST.

We Have It

IT IS HERE AT LAST—A LONG TIME MATERIALIZING—THAT BIG SACK OF SUGAR, 21 LBS. FOR A DOLLAR. NEW VALENCIAS AND LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS, SEASON 1895.

OUR SNAPS—3 LB. PRUNES, 25c.; 3 TIN SALMON, 25c.; AND THAT 5 LB. PAIL OF JAM FOR 50c.

GUINESS' STOUT IN PINTS ALL GONE, BUT WE WILL GIVE YOU A QUART FOR 20c. JESSE MOORE BOURBON WHISKEY WILL CURE LA GRIPPE. SONOMA IS A FINE TABLE CLARET AT 25c. A QRT. BOTTLE.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Just Received

A Large Shipment of

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS,

Oswego, Social Tea, Abernethy, Sultana, Smyrna, Family Pilot, Rice Drops, Cracknells, Macroons, etc.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., LEADING GROCERS.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St.,

Will sell all his fall suits at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, as follows: $35 Suits for $25; $30 Suits for $20; $25 Suits for $18; and $20 Suits for $15. If you want a suit, now is your chance to get a first-class one cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed as to fit and workmanship. No trouble to show the goods.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

ARE RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE

For the Acts of Insane Passengers While on a Company's Train?

An Important Point of Law on This Subject Before the United States Courts.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21.—Judge Williams, in the federal court, has overruled the motion for a new trial in the celebrated case of Sallie Greenthal vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad and Pullman Palace Car Company, and an appeal will be taken to the United States court of appeals. The point is important not only to common carriers, but the travelling public as well are involved in the case. It will be recalled that the suit grows out of the killing of Mrs. Greenthal's husband by a crazy passenger in a Pullman car on the Mountain road, near Bald Knob, a few years ago. The widow sued for damages and was awarded $11,000 in round figures by a jury in the federal court last spring.

The feature of the case which interests the public is as to the responsibility of common carriers for injuries inflicted by a deranged passenger upon a fellow passenger, the contention being that when a railroad accepts a passenger of that description it assumes responsibility for his acts while on the train. On the other hand, it is argued by no small vigor by counsel for the railroad that the employment of experts on insanity as conductors and porters would be necessary in order to distinguish between a sane and insane person. The decision from the highest courts will be awaited with interest.

SOMETHING LIKE OLD TIMES.

Colorado Miners Have a Pitched Battle About a Trifle.

Cripple Creek, Col., Oct. 21.—Town Marshal Dan Benton, of Goldfield, was instantly killed, and Frank Smith, Andy Coyle and Frank Stevens seriously wounded last night in a spirited battle in the Littletown goldfield, at the foot of Bull Hill, in which revolvers, shot guns and rifles were called into play. A month ago trouble was caused by the confiscation of a revolver by a police officer, the property of Frank Smith, saloon-keeper, who demanded that it be returned to him. Accompanied by a friend named Cook, both heavily armed, he again presented his claim to Marshal Benton, who refused to give up the revolver. The marshal and Deputy J. F. Burt retreated to their cabin for the purpose of arranging their wills, while Smith and Cook stationed themselves about a hundred feet from the door awaiting the reappearance of their men. The marshal and deputy each stepped out, with revolvers in their hands. Benton called to the men to throw up their hands, and as they did not comply, began firing. The battle was desperate; the four men kept firing rapidly for several minutes. Soon Marshal Benton fell dead, with a bullet through his heart, and Smith went to the ground with several bad wounds. A yell of pain came from Frank Stevens, a bystander, one of his arms being almost torn from his body, and Coyle, who had taken part with the officers, received a bullet in the thigh. The battle caused intense excitement over the hills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. MARY MACNEIL has removed to 54 Pandora Avenue. oc21-3t

WANTED—A furnished house by the first week in November. Address P. O. Box 657. oc21-3t.

LOST—On Coburg or Oswego streets, gold watch, chain and rings. Will finder please at 28 San Juan avenue. oc21

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB will hold a public meeting in Temperance Hall, Pandora street, on Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, at 8 p. m. William Berridge will lecture on the "Land Question." Addresses by other members. Admission free. oc21-1t.

Wanted, 50 Men

At once, at Beaver Lake.

WALKELY, KING & CASEY.

sep25-tf

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of the R. C. Cathedral will hold their Annual Bazaar in Institute Hall, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Lunch will be served at noon and Supper at 6, 25c. each.

ENTERTAINMENT in the evening consists of Cutlass Drill by 16 young ladies in sailor dresses, with songs and recitations. Admission, in the evening, 25 cts. o21-3

THE TYROLEAN QUEEN.

The Juvenile Operetta, under the direction of Mrs. Bridges and Mrs. Wilkes, will be performed in the A. O. U. W. Hall, on

NOVEMBER 6th and 7th

Under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of Aberdeen and her children, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital. Admission 50c.; children 25c. oc21-1

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

To-Morrow will be the last day but EIGHT for paying Taxes to entitle persons to a rebate of one-sixth.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

oc21

THEY WOULD LIKE TO FIGHT.

Alaska Miners Say Britain Shall not Dispossess Them.

Seattle, Oct. 21.—The steamer City of Topeka, just arrived from Alaska, brings the news that the people at Juneau, and surrounding mining camps, are greatly excited over the boundary question, and say they will fight before Great Britain shall take the gold fields from them. There are expressions of much dissatisfaction at the delay of the United States in the matter.

ANOTHER FALTERING STEP

Taken by the Dominion Government in at Last Opening Cardwell Constituency.

R. S White to be Made Montreal Collector of Customs To-Day, All Being Well.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Mr. R. S. White, M.P., is here to-day. He will be appointed collector of customs for Montreal at to-day's meeting of the cabinet, unless something unforeseen happens. This will throw open Cardwell, making three constituencies vacant for the commons.

A man named Montgomery, a tanner, was found dead with his throat cut, in a ditch near North Gower, about fifteen miles from here, yesterday.

CUT TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Ship Alameda, from British Columbia, Sunk by a Steamer.

Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 21.—The British steamer Indrani has been in collision with the American ship Alameda, from Moodyville. The Alameda was cut down to and below the water's edge, and was subsequently grounded in a badly damaged condition. The Indrani was from Tchio, for Port Kembla. The Alameda left Vancouver on August 26th for Sydney.

BURIED ALIVE IN A CAVE-IN.

A Portion of the Cariboo Mine Caves in and Covers a Man up.

150 Mile House, B.C., Oct. 21.—A big cave-in in pit No. 2, at 3 p.m. yesterday, at the Cariboo mine, Quesnelle Forks, covered up and killed A. Budden. No one else was hurt. The men commenced digging for Budden at once, but have not yet reached him; they are now laying a string of pipe to try and sluice him out. The men were expecting the cave-in for twenty minutes, and had got their tools all out of the pit; Budden and McLeod were in the sluice, and all hands were out of danger. Just before the fall, Budden, for some unexplained reason, started back up the sluice, and when it fell he ran ahead of it in the sluice and was caught and covered up. All the other men escaped without a scratch. The monitor was carried in the dump and the sluices that stood out over the dump were smashed and broken down into the dump. Repairs will be made in a few days.

HOW YOUNG MACKAY DIED.

He Was Trying Some New Horses and One Bolted With Him.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Further details of the death of John W. Mackay, jr., show that for some days past Mr. Mackay and two friends have been trying some horses, which they had lately purchased, over hurdles and ditches on a course laid out by Mr. Mackay, on the estate of the Duke of Cramont, which he had rented. Contrary to the advice of his friends, Mr. Mackay yesterday mounted a particularly restive horse, which had been ridden by Mr. Lynch on Thursday. As a result, the horse bolted from the track and rushed through the thickets. Mr. Mackay succeeded in dodging several of the trees, but he was finally overcome by the exertions, lost all control of the horse, reeled in the saddle, and eventually collided with fearful force against a tree. The collision hurled him to the ground, and when his friends rushed to the spot they found him suffering from ghastly wounds in the head, both of his eyes being crushed. All attempts to restore the unfortunate young man to consciousness were futile, and he was carried home and the doctors were called. The latter, after three hours' attention, succeeded in restoring their patient to consciousness, but he had several relapses and expired at 9.30 after shaking hands with and saying good bye to all his friends, whom he recognized by the sound of their voices. His last farewell was to a favorite dog, which would not leave his bedside. No member of the Mackay family were present at the death bed. Mr. Lynch came to Paris to inform Mr. Clarence Mackay, brother of the dead man, of the terrible accident, and succeeded in persuading him not to go to the castle where the remains rested. Mrs. John Mackay left Paris yesterday morning on a trip to Normandy, but she is expected back to Paris any moment when the sad news will be broken to her.

The body will be embalmed and brought to Paris on Monday next, after which it will be exposed to the view of the friends of the family in a chappelle ardento at Mrs. Mackay's residence on the Rue Tibitt.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

The Clean-Up of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mine Yields Over $41,000.

Gravel Discovered That Prospects From $1.00 to $8.00 per Pan.

150 Mile House, B.C., Oct. 21.—The result of the clean-up on the Cariboo after twenty-nine days' run, with 2,500 inches of water, is a cone of gold weighing 2,435 ounces, valued at $41,857. The sluices only were cleaned up.

The Horsefly clean-up, after forty days' run with 2,700 inches of water, is a gold bar weighing 1,151½ ounces, valued at $26,150. The cleaning of cuts is not completed. Bed-rock was not cleaned.

A strike of rich gravel west of No. 1 pit prospects $1 to $8 per pan. Both mines will be run till frost closes the season.

IT WAS NOT AN ULTIMATUM

That Lord Salisbury Sent to Venezuela, but It Was the Next Thing to It.

Lothaire Something of a Small Czar—Condolences With the Mackays.

London, Oct. 21.—A high official of the British foreign office was interviewed to-day re the statement of Great Britain's attitude towards Venezuela. He said Great Britain had not sent in an ultimatum to Venezuela, but a dispatch on the subject of the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Venezuela had been forwarded to President Crespo. This, added the informant, is a very different thing, as all persons acquainted with the principles of diplomacy will recognize. Continuing, he said: "Lord Salisbury thinks that sufficient time has elapsed for reparation to have been made, and with this view prepared the dispatch referred to."

Nelson's flagship Victory was decorated to-day in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

A man named Thomas Bradley, who until recently has been employed by the authorities of the Congo Free State, has just returned from West Africa, bringing a letter from the brother of Stokes, the English trader, who was hanged by Captain Lothaire. The dead man's brother says Bishop Taylor, the American missionary at Stanley Pool, told him that Captain Lothaire had long been jealous of Stokes, on account of the latter's influence with the natives. Bradley said Lothaire caused the American overseer to be bound to a tree and then he slashed the bound man with his sword, cutting the clothes from his back and wounding him terribly. Bradley, who claims he was an eye-witness of this outrage, says the American died two days later.

The untimely death of Mr. J. W. Mackay, jr., was a shock to his many friends in this city. All day long to-day letters of condolence were received at Mrs. Mackay's residence, and many calls made by friends who wished to testify their sympathy with the mother in her bereavement. Among those who left cards were Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt Wildenburg.

THE SYNOD'S LABORS ENDED.

Church Statistics—Proposal to Raise Funds for Present Liabilities.

Nanaimo, Oct. 21.—The Synod adjourned on Friday afternoon after having transacted considerable business. The next meeting will be held at Victoria.

It was reported by the lay secretary in addition to the statistics given in the Bishop's address, that there had been during the year 1,521 communicants, 1276 scholars, 110 teachers, 323 baptisms, 119 confirmations, 86 marriages and 94 burials.

On reassembling Saturday morning the special committee for that purpose reported on the financial position of the Synod. They recommended, among other things, that $11,000 be borrowed to cover outstanding debts, the money to be raised by mortgage on the security of the Angela college property, Mountain district and Hope lots. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Taylor's resolution to change the administration fund to the Quebec system was carried. This provides for the payment of mission clergy by the board of missions, and that parishioners' contributions be paid to the board instead of direct to the clergy.

The new canon against the solemnization of marriages in private houses was read a second time. The bishop also appointed a committee to investigate the subject of religious instruction in schools.

Canon Paddon introduced a resolution providing for the pensioning of aged incumbents, the amount to be a first charge on the income of the parish. This was referred to the executive committe and the synod then adjourned.

CONGRATULATE THE SULTAN.

For Doing for Armenia What he Could Not Avoid.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—The papers here are unanimous in congratulating the Sultan upon the pacific spirit which he has shown in sanctioning the reforms suggested by the Powers for Armenia, and exhort the Armenians to be content with what has been granted them, and by so doing avert dangerous complications.

CAMPOS' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Will Drive the Cuban Insurgents Before Him, a la English Pheasant Beaters.

When He Gets Them in the Mountains He Will Starve Them Into Submission.

London, Oct. 21.—The Standard prints a dispatch from Madrid which gives the line of campaign in Cuba, as mapped out by General De Campos. By November, when fresh reinforcements will have arrived, he expects to assume the offensive, and, at the head of 25,000 troops, proposes to move across the Island of Cuba from west to east, clearing the centre of insurgents, forcing them back into the mountainous provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, and confining the rebellion to that part of Cuba. By isolating the rebellion, planters in the more fertile regions will be protected, their crops saved, and business can be resumed. De Campos does not anticipate that the revolution will terminate at this, nor does he propose to pursue the insurgents into the mountain fastnesses; but he hopes by placing regiments of soldiers about the eastern provinces, and with the assistance of a flotilla of warships and torpedo boats, to cut off the insurgents' supplies, and eventually starvation will overcome their insubordination.

Havana, Oct. 21.—A cyclone entered the island yesterday through Cien Aga de Zapata district. The disturbance will probably pass through Matanzas and over Havana, if the wind does not change

A DARING BANK ROBBERY

Prematurely Exposed—Another Bank Gone Up—Low Water.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 21.— An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to rob Bogg, Daily & Co's. bank at Anaconda. An opening was cut through the roof of the building to the safe, a hole which was drilled into the vault was filled with dynamite, which was touched off by fuse. A frightful explosion occurred which shattered the plate glass in the front of the bank and broke open the vault. Crowds soon collected. One of the robbers was captured on the roof of the building. He was recognized as a well known young mechanic named A. L. Firps. He said he had a partner, but refused to give the name. Firps later implicated Wm. H. Darling as the originator and leader in the robbery. Darling ran away when the explosion occurred, and, falling off the roof, broke several ribs.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 21.—The State bank, of which Chas. S. Stuntry, who fled last week with $15,000 was cashier, will to-day go into the hands of an assignee. There is considerable county and state money in the bank, and a large amount of individual deposits, but the directors say that every dollar will be paid.

Watertown, N. Y. Oct. 21.—Two inches of snow fell in this locality last night.

Detroit. Oct. 21.—Lake St. Clair is nearly two feet lower than usual on account of the heavy southwestern winds prevailing for the last two days. In consequence of this several large steamers went aground on Grosse Point shoals, which caused a long blockade of the down bound fleet, but the blockade was finally raised with the assistance of tugs.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—The British steamer Thomas Anderson, from this port for Londonderry, is anchored below Wilmington Creek. It is reported that her cargo of grain is on fire.

CHINESE PERJURY CASE.

Fong Due Committed to Stand Trial at the Fall Assizes.

The Fong Due perjury case was on for preliminary hearing this morning at the city police court, and when it was concluded the accused was committed for trial at the fall assizes. The case was heard by Thomas R. Smith and L. Pearson, Justices of the Peace, Magistrate Macrae being a witness for the prosecution and therefore disqualified to try the case. Frank B. Gregory appeared for the prosecution and H. Dallas Helmcken, Q. C., for the defense. The perjury charge grew out of a civil action in the Small Debts court, in which the defendant swore that he was not a partner of one Fong Due in a land clearing deal, that he did not know he had a partner, that he did not know Ah Duck was a partner, and that he kept no books for the firm. After hearing the evidence and receiving the exhibits the justices committed Fong Due for trial at the fall assizes with bail fixed at $1,500, $750 of it to be furnished by a surety. The witnesses were also put under bonds.

Fong Due furnished the desired bond this afternoon and was released from custody. The case will probably not be tried until the assizes.

—Try a ten cent package of TONKA smoking mixture. It is absolutely pure and cool. Pipe sifter enclosed.

THE NIHILIST OF THE ORIENT

Details of the Soshi Plot for the Murder of Japanese Statesmen.

Japan Increases Her Force at Port Arthur and Strengthens Wei-Hai-Wei

Tokio, Oct. 4.—Per steamship Victoria.—Toward the end of September the suspicions of the police of Tokio were aroused by the peculiar actions of a "soshi" named Watanake, who made himself suspicious by publishing and reciting from the newspapers most violently hostile to the government, and by ostentatiously visiting the graves of notorious assassins—particularly those who murdered the ministers Okuko and Mori, and attempted the life of Count Okuma. This man was arrested on September 25th and on his person were found a pistol, a photograph of Marquis Ito, and several documents proving the existence of a wide-spread plot for the assassination of the prime minister and other officials of high position. It was at first supposed that certain members of the diplomatic corps were included in the scheme, but the evidence in support of this theory was too slight to be trusted. Watanake, who is an ill-educated 'soshi," twenty-seven years old, unhesitatingly declared his murderous purpose, when examined before the Supreme Court on September 27. In consequence of letters which he carried, five other alleged conspirators were seized, one of whom, Shinozaki, is believed to be the active leader of the combination, although inspired by persons of better social grade than his own. He is thirty years old, and noted among his fellows for his great strength, boldness, and skill in the use of weapons. Until recently he was a devoted follower of the incendiary politician, Oi Kentaro, who left Japan some months ago for a journey to Siam. Beyond these facts, the authorities allow no information to become public. The Japanese newspapers are not permitted to state positively the offense of which the prisoners are accused, and they announce simply that the crime is supposed to belong to the category of attempted murder, with the object of overthrowing the government. Numbers of persons, suspected of connection with the plot, including several women, are kept under surveillance, and further arrests are expected. Additional guards have been placed around the houses of the ministers of state, and also the legation of Russia, France, Germany and China.

A battle between Chinese government troops and the Mahommedan rebels in Kansu has resulted in the defeat of the insurgents, but the Imperialists suffered so heavily that, unless speedily reinforced, their position will become untenable.

Li Hung Chang and the Japanese envoy, Mr. Hayashi, are busy with the new commercial treaty, which will soon be submitted for the approval of the two governments. The Chinese emperor has commanded Li to lose no time on his side. Li has complained of having no proper assistance, owing to the unwillingness of Peking officials to take part in so obnoxious a labor, and a secretary from Tientsin has been summoned to co-operate in the work.

The illness of Count Matsu has become so alarming that he urgently asked permission to retire from the Japanese foreign office. Marquis Ito is unwilling to lose his services, and proposes to extend his sick leave for as long a time as may be necessary to complete his recovery.

The latest developments of the Liao Tung difficulty are still kept secret from the Japanese public. While consenting to withdraw her troops from Manchuria on condition of receiving an indemnity of 30,000,000 taels, Japan insists that the money should be paid over or at least satisfactorily guaranteed, before the evacuation takes place. Instead of diminishing her force at Port Arthur, she is at present adding to them. The occupation of Wei-hai-wei is expected to continue a long time, and the Japanese are building barracks there on an extensive scale.

Russia has notified Japan that no Japanese products can be admitted to the Russian Exposition of 1896. This announcement gives great offense, as many exhibits of art and industry are already in course of preparation, in accordance with a formal invitation given by the Russian government some months ago.

The post of interpreter to the United States legation in Tokio has been assigned to R. S. Miller.

The Corean government has appointed one of the Ming family minister to the United States.

The Salvation Army thus far produces no impression on the Japanese. The adoption of native dress by the members makes them more unmistakeably foreign in appearance than they were before.

The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of China's empress dowager, held over from last year, will take place in November on a comparatively modest scale.

Extensive mining privileges have been granted by the king of Corea to an American trading company.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Insurgents Beaten—Portuguese Soldiers Desert and Pillage in Goa.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—A Havana dispatch to the Imparcial, published to-day, says that the Spanish troops have surrounded and routed a number of the insurgents who were encamped at Cardioneras. It is added that five insurgents were killed and fifteen wounded, while the troops captured 200 horses and a large amount of ammunition.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Lisbon to-day says that the governor of Goa, Portuguese India, has cabled to the minister of maride, notifying him that the Portuguese troops have joined the insurgents and were pillaging the town and country. The governor added that he, a few officers and one or two of the government employes, had fortified themselves in the government house.

Goa, formerly called Govay, is a fortified maritime city of the Portuguese dominion in India. It is on an island at the mouth of the Madona river. It is a city of churches, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur and taste that of any others built by Europeans in the east. It was held by the British from 1807 to 1815. The importance of Goa has gone by; the public buildings have gone to decay or have been removed to New Goa, or Panjim.

Recently a body of rebels, said to have numbered 1500, stopped a detachment of Portuguese troops commanded by a lieutenant, who were going to San Quelim. Sharp fighting took place, during which many of the Portuguese soldiers were wounded. The rebels were in too strong force, however, for the troops to make a successful resistance, and the latter were finally obliged to surrender. Some of the troops were natives, and refused to obey the orders of the lieutenant. This victory gave prestige to the rebels, and many of the disaffected natives flocked to their standard. The governor of Goa dispatched guns to Agoada and arranged for the defense of Panjim, but the measures taken were quite inadequate to suppress the revolt.

THE STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

Lord Salisbury's Ultimatum Has Been Sent to Venezuela.

London, Oct. 21.—The Press Association late this evening announced that the government had not received a reply to the ultimatum sent to Venezuela, and that the foreign office had not even received an intimation that it had been delivered to President Crespo. Probably this accounts for the fact that the foreign office will only confirm the St. James Gazette statement of the sending of the ultimatum to the extent of saying that it is true that the Marquis of Salisbury is taking steps to inform Venezuela that reparation is required for the Uriman outrages.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

For the Week—The Anaconda Deal Has Been Completed.

New York, Oct. 21.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: reserve increased, $1,204,275; loan, decreased, $2,285,700; specie, increased, $90,000; legal tenders, decreased, $178,500; deposits decreased, $1,567,100; circulation, decreased, $176,200. The banks now hold $15,380,175 in excess of the required 25 per cent. rule.

The deal for 300,000 shares of the Anaconda copper mine has been definitely concluded. Mr. Hamilton Smith of the Exploration Company, of London, has returned from the works. The Exploration Company will name two directors on the board.

CABLE COMPANY'S CONTRACT

With the French Government—A French Senator's Sentence.

Paris, Oct. 21.—It was definitely decided to-day that on the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday next, M. Lubon, minister of commerce, will introduce a bill for the ratification of the contract which M. Lubon entered into with the Cable Company, by which the latter engages to lay, within two years, a new direct cable from Brest to New York, to maintain the existing cable and to extend to Atilles a new and independent cable from New York to Pierot Plata, where it will go in the company's lines to the French colonies.

Senator Edmond Magnier, formerly proprietor of the Evenment, who has been found guilty of corruption in connection with the administration of the South of France railway company, was sentenced to-day to a year's imprisonment.

IT IS WINTER IN THE EAST.

Atlantic Storms Have Commenced—Alleged Miscarriage of Justice.

Halifax, Oct. 21.—A heavy wind and snow storm is raging on the Cape Breton coast. The brig Sarah Alice is ashore near Sydney, and several other vessels have been damaged; the steamer Lynwood, from Montreal, lost a man overboard off Cape North.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The detective department this afternoon received a telegram from the police department of Boston saying they were unable to hold their prisoner, Joseph Wilson, and had given him his liberty. Wilson was arrested on Thursday on a telegram from Toronto, the charge against him being that he had defrauded some women out of $200 worth of jewelry. Detective Davies was to have left for Boston to-night to bring the prisoner back. The detectives say that the blame for this miscarriage rests entirely with the Attorney-General's department, which has been very dilatory in the matter.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 21.—Wm. Kyle, of Toronto, a prominent railway promoter, died last evening, after a two weeks' illness, of a complication of diseases. He was recently arrested on a charge of attempting to bribe the Niagara Falls councillors in connection with an electric railway scheme, and during his illness he constantly raved about the matter.

Quebec, Oct. 21.—Premier Taillon is taking action for libel against L'Electeur for saying he exempted Conservatives from payment of business taxes and that he forced those who were not Conservatives to pay.

Tilsonburg, Ont., Oct. 21.—J. R. Brown, a prominent business man, aged fifty, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Financial troubles are said to be the cause.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Yutakaori Rugs, suitable for bedrooms, bathrooms etc., can be purchased from Weiler Bros. *

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed. *

SMITH WAS VERY STUPID

And Got Some Unenviable Notoriety in the Shortis Trial.

Beauharnois, Que., Oct. 19.—An unprecedented scene for a British court room, took place here yesterday afternoon during the closing moments of Dr. Bucke's expert insanity evidence in the shortis murder trial. Secretary-treasurer Smith, of the Valleyneld Cotton Mills, a crown witness, was the cause of it, and the uproar which ensued from his injudicious remarks has set the people of Beauharnois in a perfect frenzy of excitement.

Mr. Smith was sitting in the privileged enclosure near Mr. and Mrs. Shortis, parents of the prisoner. Among other not-headed things he said was to offer to bet any amount from $1 to $100,000 that there was not a man on the jury insane enough to find the prisoner not guilty. Mrs. Shortis heard his remark and commenced crying, finally going into a swoon. Her husband, quivering with rage, jumped up and called Judge Matthieu's attention to Smith's conduct. His honor at once ordered Smith to be removed. In a loud voice Smith protested, and counsel for the defence and prosecution took a hand in the hubbub. The scene which ensued would be difficult to describe, but through it all the prisoner, never moved a muscle. After an exciting debate, in which all hands took part, Smith, who was thoroughly humiliated, moved away. The defence concluded its case with Dr. Bucke's evidence and the prosecution will next offer evidence in rebuttal.

SURPRISED THE DUDES.

A Siwash Attired in Knickerbockers Pays a Visit to Duncans.

The usual small group of knickerbocker dudes awaited the arrival of the southbound train at Duncans depot yesterday, and whiled the interval in the contemplation of their own aristocratic proportions, more particularly, perhaps, the poetical outline of their manly calves. Ever and anon they created a slight diversion by sucking the handles of their canes and whiffing away at a casual cigarette. In due course the train came in and a moment later the apathetic languor of these phlegmatic sons of Albion was most rudely disturbed by a vision. But the vision was a corporeal reality and as he emerged from one of the tracks and strolled towards the group, swinging a riding whip and smoking a cigar, a few of the more susceptible nearly fainted. The new-comer wore immaculate knickerbockers, golfing stockings and gaiters, but what horror! though the calf was indisputable and the make-up correct in every detail, the wearer was none other than a broadly grinning Clemclemalat Indian, and the contrast between his mahogany tones and ultra civilized garb was supremely ludicrous. The poor dudes found his proximity altogether insufferable, so one by one after a sneaking and terrified glance at those knickerbockers, they hurriedly left the depot, and as they went they one and all most heartily wished that they wore trousers of decent length to hide the contour of their calves and render invidious comparisons between themselves and the lordly Siwash a thing impossible.—Nanaimo Free Press.

LORD TANKERVILLE'S HEIR.

The Reformed Nobleman Who Is to Marry a Tacoma Lady.

The Marquise de Fontenoy writes: "Lord Bennet, who has just become engaged to an American girl, a Miss Leonora Van Marter of Tacoma, Washington, is the eldest son and heir of the exceedingly aged Earl of Tankerville, who is at the present moment in such a feeble state of health that it is impossible for him to live much longer. Lord Bennet is a remarkable young man. Formerly an officer of the Rifle Brigade and a member of that gay staff which surrounded the Duke of Marlborough when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was renowned for the number of his scrapes, financial and otherwise, and enjoyed a reputation that was the reverse of enviable. There was not a device which he had not tried to raise financial wind, and he was known as a high liver and particularly as a hard drinker. In fact, men used to fight shy of him.

The sudden death of his beautiful sister, the Countess of Dalhousie, in an hotel at Havre within a few minutes after landing from the steamer that brought her from New York, seemed to have a sobering effect upon his character, and a couple of years ago he became as devout and religious as he had formerly been the reverse, going in for street preaching, revivalist meeting and becoming a follower of Moody and Sankey, his magnificent voice and knowledge of music being particularly useful to him in the new line that he had adopted.

"When his father dies he will succeed to estates which are valued at about $200,000 a year, the principal country seat being Chillingham Castle and Park in Northumberland. Chillingham Park is celebrated above everything else for its herd of wild cattle, the sole remnant of the magnificent wild cattle which in olden times used to roam about the forests of Northern England and Southern Scotland. They are all pure white, except on the muzzle and the tips of the horns, which are coal black. The Prince of Wales almost lost his life some years ago while shooting some of these animals during a visit to Chillingham. An infuriated bull that was charging upon him was knocked over with a well directed shot when but a few yards distant from his royal highness. The head of this animal, bautifully mounted, hangs at Sandringham, and the Prince often declares that he would infinitely sooner take his chances with a Bengal man-eating tiger in the Indian jungle than with one of the Chillingham bulls."

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency to waid pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Liberty Art Serge makes neat table covers, curtains, etc. Weiler Bros. agents for British Columbia. *

—Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

A Point to Consider

Next time you are about to buy a PAIL or TUB, consider—wouldn't you like to have one "Unleakable," without hoops, light and tight, and which will last you with care 10 years? If so ask your Grocer for

E. B. Eddy's

Indurated Fibrewear, Tubs and Pails.

NOLTE'S PATENT

Glasses Accurately Adjusted

F. W. Nolte & Co The Only Opticians 37 Fort Street.

STERN SHOWS SOME SENSE.

Will Serve His Sentence, But Stipulates When He May.

Kissingen, Oct. 21.—Yielding to the advice of his friends and lawyers, Mrs. Louis Stern, of New York, it is understood, has reconsidered his intention of forefeiting his bail 80,000 marks ($20,000), and now intends to undergo the two week's imprisonment to which he was sentenced, in addition to a fine of 600 marks, for insulting Baron von Thuengen. In this case Mr. Stern will undergo his sentence in the state prison at Schweinfurst; but, it is added, he has petitioned for delay, alleging that urgent business requires his presence in New York, and, that, if a suitable time is fixed some months hence, he promises to return to Bavaria and undergo his sentence of imprisonment and donate the amount of his bail to the various local charities.

STOCK MARKETS IRREGULAR.

There Was Only a Slight Recovery in Mines on Saturday.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Evening Post's special London cablegram says: The stock markets were steady to-day on a slight recovery on mines.

The speculation in stocks to-day opened moderately active and irregular. A tendency soon developed in the active shares, with General Electric and Kansas and Texas preferred making the most important losses. After the first hour the market became again irregular. Coalers declined fractionally, and Wheeling preferred lost 1 1-2. Prices closed slightly above the lowest.

—Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of 50 years' standing.

Mrs. Stimson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy, and wants you to promise never to do it again.

Willie (to lady)—You needn't be afraid ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 77 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

JOHN [illegible]

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

NOTICE

Birdcage Walk, between Superior and Michigan Streets, to be closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oct2

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

—ONE NIGHT ONLY.—

Monday, October 21

Lincoln J. Carter's Scenic Production,

THE FAST MAIL

10 Sets of Special Scenery. Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight, with Boiling Mist. Practical Working Engine and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose The Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat Explosion, and other Startling Effects.

PRICES: $1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Jameson's.

LECTURES.

THEOSOPHY.

Mrs. S. A. Harris, of San Francisco,

will hold

A QUESTION MEETING

At Theosophical Headquarters, 28 Broad Street, on

WEDNESDAY EV'G at 8 P.M.

written questions on theosophical subjects invited. The public are specially invited to attend.

Per SS. Strathnevis

Direct from

JAPAN,

Another consignment of

RUGS and MATS

Including

Washstand Bathroom, Bedroom Rugs,

In fine quality of Matting, bordered. (These are new and very cheap.)

The "Yutakaoria Rug"

Is a special thing and we only have a few of this make.

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

DODDS' MAMMOTH COLLECTION

—OF—

BULBS FOR $1.00.

6 Hyacinths,	Mix.	12 Crocus,	Mix.
6 " Grape	"	3 Chinodoxa,	"
1 Easter Lily,		10 Tulips,	Mix.
1 Calla	"	3 Oxalis,	"
5 Freesias,		3 Iris,	"
3 Sparaxis,	Mix.	2 Narcissus,	"
1 Ixia,	"	3 Anamones,	"

207 FORT ST.

Received To-Day

CHOICE FINNAN HADDIE.

R. H JAMESON,

Grocer, - - - - 33 Fort Street.

ARCHITECTS

JNO. TRAGUE, ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SOCIETIES.

S. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 39 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.
Sell Hawsers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 178.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A double-barrel breech-loading shot gun; cheap. 74 Yates street. o19tf

FOR SALE—New milch cow and in-calf heifer. Apply Hastie & Bauneman, Johnson street. oct8-3t

THE TRUMP WATCH—If you want a first class watch for a small amount go to J. Wenger, 90 Government street, near Post Office. Old Price $5.00, New Price $2.75. Oct. 3.—1m

TO LET.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, with every convenience and separate kitchen, or single bed sitting rooms, 63 Superior St. oct7-tf

TO LET—A 6 roomed Cottage with 3 acres of land under fruit trees, outhouses, etc. Foul Bay Road. Apply T. Elford, Shawnigan Lumber Yard, Discovery St. oct8-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—Near James Island, a boat 22 feet 8 inches in length; beam 5 feet 4 inches. Owner can obtain same by applying to Louis Gallis, Esquimalt. o19-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate; repayable either in a straight sum or by easy monthly payments. Rents and interest collected; fire insurance solicited. A. W. More & Co., Mortgage Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

BROKEN BISCUITS—Plain and sweet; to be sold cheap. M. R. Smith & Co., Fort street. oc17—6t

SHOOTING FOR TURKEYS AND GEESE at Colwood Hotel, Oct. 31st. oc9-12t

WANTS.

WANTED—A second-hand bicycle; must be strong and cheap. Apply "West," this office. Oc19-3t

TENDERS for bringing to Victoria fifty tons of hay, more or less, from Boundary Bay. For further particulars apply to Wm. McDowell, 94 Superior street, James Bay. oc19-3t

WANTED—A general servant girl. Apply 80 Superior street. oc18-tf

WANTED—A first-class trousers maker; steady employment. Apply at once to Campbell & Co., merchant tailors, opposite the Driard. oc16-tf

WANTED—At No. 81 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots and shoes. sep23-1m

WANTED,
Young Men and Women

or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with $60.00 PER MONTH and upwards, according to ability.
REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, Brantford, Can.

WANTED,
SEVERAL MEN

of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig, $75 to $250 a month. Applicants write fully.
THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Ltd.
Brantford, Ont.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOSEPH SEARS,
House and Sign Painter.
PAPER-HANGING, DECORATING, GLAZING, ETC. | CHURCH ST. BLANCHARD & JOSEPH STS.

HON. MR. LAURIER'S TOUR.

The First Week's Meetings Closed With a Successful Gathering at Renfrew.

Mr. Laurier Deals Further With the School Question—Government Policy.

Renfrew, Oct. 12.—The first week of the Liberal leader's Ontario tour closed with a meeting in Renfrew to-day, which, while not as largely attended as some others, gave a signal proof of the hold that Mr. Laurier had upon the interests and affection of the people. A more disagreeable day, so far as weather conditions are concerned, could not be imagined. Rain began to fall last night, and it continued throughout the day with those who felt the responsibility of the occasion. Besides the moisture, the air was dull and raw, and the country roads in some places were axle-deep with mud. The face of the sun was hidden behind a mass of impenetrable clouds, and up to noon there was but a faint glimmer of hope for the local committeemen. The men who would see the Liberal chieftain and listen to his enunciation of the principles of good government must brave the elements. But through the rain and the mud came scores of people from the countryside, who felt that they would well be repaid for the sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience imposed upon them by the journey. There are few men who possess the magnetism that would draw people from their firesides upon such a day, but Mr. Laurier is one of them, and the meeting under such conditions was a tribute of which the Liberal leader was not insensible. When the meeting commenced at one o'clock there were many empty seats, but the audience was continually swelled by new arrivals, until the agricultural hall was comfortably filled. The audience was a representative one, and by frequent demonstrations it indicated its sympathy with the policy presented by Mr. Laurier and the other speakers. Those were Attorney-General Longley, Mr. John McMillan, M. P., Mr. George W. Dawson, M. P., Mr. Thomas Murray, ex-M. P., and Mr. John Brady, the Liberal candidate in South Renfrew. Mr. A. A. Wright, president of the Renfrew Liberal Association, occupied the chair. Others on the stage were Mayor Craig, Mr. R. A. Campbell, M. P. P., Mr. Henry Bare, M. P. P., Dr. Cranston, and Mr. John Connelly, Arnprior, and Mr. David Barr, of Renfrew.

The chairman, while deploring the circumstances that had prevented a larger number of people taking advantage of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Laurier expound the principles of the Liberal party, took a cheery view of the situation. He said that though the Liberals had not always been successful in South Renfrew they would by exerting themselves in the furtherance of sound principles and good government send Mr. Brady to represent them in the next parliament. He expressed the unbounded confidence of the Liberals of Renfrew in the leadership of Mr. Laurier, and paid a high tribute to the leader.

Mr. Brady briefly addressed the meeting, and expressed the determination of the Liberals of South Renfrew to put forth every effort to win the constituency over to the side of good government and sound political economy. He awaited the result with confidence.

The president read an address to Mr. Laurier from the Liberal Association.

MR. LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Laurier was loudly applauded by the audience upon advancing to speak. He devoted a large portion of his address to the exposition and views upon the Manitoba school question. He deplored the fact that in 1895 it should be necessary to remind the people that they were divided in race. Far more would he prefer that there were no such divisions, and that it could be said: "There is no line of division between us, and we are Canadians, first, last and all the time." Further Mr. Laurier said:

"I was told yesterday that the people of the riding of South Renfrew would be disappointed if I failed to speak on that very important question which is now fast and more and more absorbing the attention of the whole country, of the people of different creeds and races and of different opinions who are to be found in it. I refer to the Manitoba school question. I know that I would not be discharging my duty if I failed to speak on that question.

"The questions that ought to affect our country more than any others are those concerning our trade, our tariff, the scandals—for we have to use the word scandal. These are the primary questions that ought to engross the minds of our people. They should be the plain and primary questions. They should engross the attention of the Canadian people. Still it is a fact which cannot be denied at the present time, that a question which is not connected with the tariff and is not connected with the public expenditure, far less with the scandals which have disgraced our country, is engrossing more and more the minds of the citizens of this country, because it is a question connected with passion, religion and race, which in every land are difficult and dangerous to deal with. I would fail in the duty which I owe to my fellow countrymen, I would be unworthy of the trust which has been placed on my shoulders by the too great confidence of the Liberal party of the house of commons, if, when a question which engrossed the minds of every elector appears, I failed to speak my own views and convictions as to what is the solution of that question."

Mr. Laurier did not hold the government responsible for the introduction of the Manitoba school difficulty—the constitution was responsible for that—but once introduced he did charge the government with having pursued a most imprudent course in regard to it. Those of you who read the ministerial press, Mr. Laurier said, are aware that the government and their organs have been clamoring day in and day out for the leader of the opposition to give them his own mind and tell them what he should do. I said to the government on the floor of the house of commons when the session was called in the month of April last that I had no objection to advise His Excellency, but it was not my province to advise the advisers of His Excellency. It is for the advisers of His Excellency to offer him the best advice which in their judgment and in their conscience they think the case demands. I was reading only yesterday in the Montreal Gazette, a ministerial organ, that Mr. Laurier is pusillanimous, but that the government are brave and courageous.

If they are so brave and courageous, why don't they go on, as they do generally? When they passed the infamous franchise act they did not ask my opinion, or the opinion of my predecessor; when they passed the still more infamous gerrymander act they did not consult me, nor did they consult any of my colleagues; but when they have a difficult question to deal with—and it is a difficult question, I admit at once, because it tends to arouse those religious passions that are always dangerous in every land—they turn around and say, "Why does not Mr. Laurier come to our help and rescue us?" I have said more than once, "Give us your policy, and if it is acceptable, if it commends itself to my judgment, I will support it; if it is not acceptable, if it does not commend itself to my judgment, I will fight it, and go before the people, and the people may themselves judge between you and me." Such is the manner of carrying on responsible government under any British constitution. Such, however, is not the view of the government. If the government had consulted me, I do not believe they would have acted so—what shall I say?—well, so stupidly as they have acted. They passed an order-in-council in the month of March last, calling upon Manitoba to remove her legislation, and threatening that if Manitoba did not do so they would do it themselves. Well, sir, Manitoba refused to do it, and do you expect, Mr. Chairman, that Manitoba was to be induced to reverse her course when she was not approached in a conciliatory spirit, but she was almost threatened at the point of the bayonet to do what she did not want to do? Manitoba's answer was: "We will not be compelled." When they received the answer, what did the government do? There had been a threat; they said to Manitoba: "Unless you do it you will compel us to do it," but Manitoba said, "We will not take back our system." They turned right about face and said, "Let us negotiate with Manitoba." Very well done, indeed. Why didn't they commence with that instead of threats? If they had commenced with negotiation instead of threats, perhaps the matter would have been settled now. They did not proceed in a manner which was calculated to bring about a solution of the question, but they proceeded in a threatening way. Their threats recoiled upon them, and now they are in a quandary and do not know what to do. But let me go further. The government have asked me time and again, "What would you do?"

I have told them, not once, but I have told them twenty times over. I am not bound to give any advice to the government until they bring on some legislation, if they have any to bring; but still I may say, feeling the responsibility on my shoulders—not the ministerial responsibility, I have none—but feeling the responsibility as a Canadian of having peace and harmony in this land, of avoiding religious and national strife, I have told the government more than once, I told them to their faces two years ago, when the question first came before parliament: "You want to go before the country to ascertain whether or not you have the power to interfere with Manitoba; that power you have; it is written in the constitution; section 93 gives it to you. You have an appeal before you. It does not follow that because the appeal is before you that you have to grant it or refuse it, but you have to investigate the facts to know whether or not the appeal is justified, and whether it must be allowed or denied." I have told them that the judgment of the privy council has determined that the minority has the right to appeal, but again I repeat, and I appeal to your common sense, when it is no longer an issue that the right to appeal belongs to the minority of Manitoba when it has a grievance, who is to say whether or not there is a case made out, whether the appeal should be granted or whether it should be denied? Who, of all the citizens among you today, who, being called to the polls tomorrow, and having to judge between the government and their opponents, will be prepared to say they have facts before them sufficient to pass judgment on the matter, and to say that there is a case made out, why there should be interference or non-interference? Then, there are people in the province of Ontario who say that the appeal should be denied in every case; then there are people in the province of Quebec who say that the appeal should not be denied in every case. I take issue with the extreme views of these men. I take issue with the extreme view of the province of Quebec, as I take issue with the extreme view of the province of Ontario, and I say that this appeal is to be granted or denied by the government and parliament, just as the facts will or will not warrant the appeal. That is the position I take. Three years ago, speaking before the government, on the floor of the house of commons, when, for the first time, the question came before the public notice, I said to the government: "This is not a question of law; it is a question of fact; find out what the truth is; find out if the grievance is such as to warrant interference with the schools of Manitoba." There is a natural aversion to substitute the will of the parliament of Canada for the will of the people of Manitoba. In the view which I hold the Roman Catholic minority has a grievance; in the views held by the judicial committee of the Privy Council the minority has a grievance, but, as we know, under our form of constitution the minority has always a grievance against every question that comes up. The remedy that the minority has is to appeal to the majority, to agitate and fight until there is redress. In parliament there are matters in which the minority has grievance upon grievance against the majority, in which I think the majority has been wrong, and it has been the object of my life for twenty years to agitate in order to bring the majority into my way of thinking and to correct these grievances. The minority has a grievance, you say? Yes, I do. Then let the minority apply to the majority; but, sir, they have another remedy, and it is an appeal to the government and parliament of Canada. Again I say say that the only manner in which this question can be settled is to investigate the facts and decide accordingly.

Principal Grant, a member of the Presbyterian body, and an eminent divine, has been in Manitoba recently. He has looked into the case. He has expressed his sympathy and expressed it strongly, in letters written to The Globe newspaper, with that minority. He thinks that the minority has been aggrieved, but at the same time he blames the government for having proceeded so abruptly and in such a manner, and he has advised a commission of investigation to look into the facts. Well, I say that even from the point of view of the Roman Catholic church, to which I belong, it would be a wise thing to proceed as indicated by this eminent Presbyterian divine, because in that way they might enlist the sympathies of their fellow countrymen of a different persuasion. That is the way I would proceed if I had to deal with this question. I would investigate, first of all, the question in the manner indicated by Principal Grant, or by some similar manner, in order to ascertain the truth and see whether or not this supreme remedy should be exercised. It is not so much a question of separate schools. I do not raise here the question of separate schools, although I do not hesitate to tell you that, for my part, I believe in and want religious education given in the schools. But while I say this that is not the question that applies at the present time. It is simply a question of the interpretation of the constitution. Why, sir, do you not believe every one of you that it is far better to proceed in this manner, to have a commission of investigation? Is it not better to proceed in this manner, because if we had a commission of investigation it would then be an opening for a mutual understanding between the minority and the majority, between the government at Ottawa and the government of Manitoba? And by a mutual understanding alone can this question be settled in a manner which will give the minority their privileges and their rights, and will not infringe on the rights of the majority. This is the way I would do if it were my fortune to be the adviser of the representative of Her Majesty in this country.

But this is not the manner in which the government have proceeded. The government have chosen coercion as their motto; I choose conciliation as mine. We must have peace in this country, and we must have harmony. We are, above everything, Canadians, whatever may be our religious beliefs, whatever may be our opinions. I appeal to you, my fellow countrymen, as Canadians and citizens, if we want to build up this nation, if we want to carry out to perfection the work for which, once upon a time, the great George Brown on the one hand and Sir John Macdonald on the other forgot their differences and their quarrel and united, if we want to bring up that work to perfection we can do it only by every one of us individually making a sacrifice upon the altar of our common country of something of our opinions and our prejudices. If the question is approached in this way, I think it is easy of solution, but if it is to be approached in any other way I see nothing but strife and discord for the future in this land of ours. I take issue with the government upon the manner in which they have proceeded. They want to have my opinion; they have been clamoring for it. There they have it; but will they follow it? They dare not follow it. They have been too far committed. They are bamboozled by too many interests in order to make up their minds, and they don't know what to do. They are pushed one way and pushed the other way; they take one step forward and another step backward, and in this way they have kept the question two long years before the public. Well, sir, I speak upon this question wherever I go, and the following morning the ministerial press say: "Mr. Laurier has spoken on the Manitoba school question; he has said nothing at all."

Let me put to you one question. Have any of the ministers—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, or Mr. Haggart, or Dr. Montague, or any others of the gentlemen who are the advisers of His Excellency—come and discuss that question before you? Who has heard them, I want to know? They have followers in this audience. Is there any one man in this audience that has ever heard them? They dare not, they would rather let me speak on that question; they would take refuge in every rat-hole that was open. But still they ask me to speak. I have spoken my mind. I have told them what I would do, although I am not bound to, and to-morrow you will read in the Conservative press: "Mr. Laurier has spoken again at South Renfrew; he has not said a word." We are going to have an election in the sweet by-and-bye, the coming by-and-bye, but coming when, the Lord only knows. (Laughter.) I tell you that the men who are to dispose of that question—the gods, I call them, the gods they think themselves, the false gods at Ottawa who are to determine that question, do not know themselves at the present time. They know one thing, that if they could postpone it for a month, or for a year, or until doomsday, that would satisfy them, because they dare not come before the people, who are their masters and their judges.

But the election must come, and if they are not to violate the law and constitution it should take place not later that April 25, 1896, because the constitution provides that the duration of parliament shall be five years from the return of the writs of the previous election. The writs were returned on April 25, therefore if the law were properly applied the election would take place not later than April 25 next; but you have seen in their press, they have circulated the statement in order to advise the people, that the parliament will not expire until June 3, 1896, because it appears that out of 215 writs, which composed the total election of 1891, one writ, that for Algoma, was made returnable on June 3. In this matter it is not the universality that shall rule but the exception, and in all probability we shall not have an election before the month of June, 1896. Well, it may come then; at all events let us be patient, and when it comes you, my fellow-countrymen, with our fellow-countrymen all over the country, shall have to answer this question: "What shall be done in this question?"

Mr. Laurier dealt with the trade question, the expenditure of the government, the franchise act and the superannuation system. Incidentally he alluded to the subject of female suffrage. He said that he did not object to it, but it was for the provinces to determine who should vote and who should not.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LONGLEY.

Mr. Longley was the next to address the audience, and he spoke with a powerful effect. "I know quite well," he said, "that you need no advice from the province of Nova Scotia to put you on the correct path in respect to your political duty, but, after all, don't we see one another too little? In this great country to which we belong, which is our common heritage, is it not desirable that Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and the great Northwest and all the other great sections should come together as frequently as possible in order that we should be familiar with each other's thoughts and ideas, and that the national aspirations of all sections of the country should be familiar to those who are charged with the duty of governing this heritage of ours? Therefore it is that I am among the people of the province of Ontario. The province of Nova Scotia is smaller than the province of Ontario; we are engaged in a battle of exactly the same kind as you are, and we recognize for our leader the very same distinguished man who sits on this platform to-day, and with the friends we have all over this wide Dominion we are united, rallying under the banner of the leader who commands universal confidence." Continuing, Mr. Longley said that we had no longer government of the people for the people and by the people, but government of the combines, government for the combines and government by the combines. The government of this country were no longer the servants of the people as all governments should be, but they were arrogating to themselves the position of masters of the people, and they had practically declared that no right could be obtained except through and by their favor and good will. Government by the people meant equality of laws. The government's policy had failed to accomplish the great purpose for which it was designed. It was only a few people who were specially designed to be benefited who derived any advantage, and they have achieved enormous wealth at the expense of the toiling masses. The principle which would enable us to develop the manufacturing industries of this country was a sound principle. We could never expect the country to be developed into a prosperous nation with large and splendid industrial agencies without it. He desired to see manufacturing carried on in this country as much as any person else, and every proper encouragement to the development of the manufacturing industries ought to be of importance to any government. It had been said that the policy of the Liberal party was to tear down and wipe out the industrial enterprises of the country. It was nothing of the kind. But the policy was to tear down and wipe out special and undue privileges that bore heavily on the people. The Liberal party desired to see the manufacturing industries prosperous and increasing. There must always be a considerable incidental protection under a revenue tariff. The reason that the government gave special privileges to the combines was because it was through the money that they got from these combines and specially favored persons that they expected to debauch the electorate and return to power. The government would not have continued in power at the last election if a free verdict of the people had been obtained. Mr. Longley condemned the extravagant expenditures of the government, the practice of attempting to bribe constituencies with public works, and the corruption which has brought so much disgrace upon the name of Canada.

MR. McMILLAN, M. P.

Mr. John McMillan, M. P., who joined the leader yesterday, made a most effective speech in arraignment of the tariff from the point of view of the farmer. Mr. McMillan is a scientific and successful farmer, and there is probably no person better able to expose the failure of the national policy to assist those engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Not only did he show that the national policy had not benefited the farmers, but that it had imposed more hardships upon them than upon any other class of the community

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

S. F. & C. For All Points on Puget Sound

"P. S. & C." applied to steamer Rosalie means, fast, safe and comfortable. This new steamer leaves Victoria daily at 9 a.m., except Sundays, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with steamer Flyer daily for Tacoma, and Great Northern trains for all points east and south. Returning—Steamer leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Victoria at 6:30 a.m. Local and through tickets at Great Northern R.R. office, 75 Government street.

FOR PAPA.

Needs socks and the little one knows it. They are attractive garments she's holding up, but exactly such as we are carrying in our fall stock of furnishings. Our half hose, like the African race, won't lose their color and are A1 values. Papa can't put his feet into anything better at any price, and who would deny his feet a snug encasement? Say good-bye to summer and supply your wardrobe with the needful selections from our first-class stock at reasonable prices.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,

82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

A PLUGGED DOLLAR

Is as big around as a good dollar, but it won't pass. Same way with a Plugged Suit. Poor trimmings, poor workmanship, and antiquated styles give the suit and its wearer away every time and won't pass with well dressed gentlemen.

We don't make any of that kind here.

WE DO make proper Clothing at Popular Prices.

Our aim has always been—not to turn out cheap, sloppy garments blown together by unskilled labor—but to honestly build up the Best Garments in British Columbia for the least money. Nuff sed.

JOHN McCALLUM,

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Next to Times Building, 28 1-2 Broad St.

BEST

ANTI-COMBINE COAL,

FROM SEATTLE,

For sale at J. E. PAINTER'S,

25 COMORANT STREET.

COAL! COAL!

City Coal Depot.

The oldest Coal Yard in the city reopened, with the best quality of Seattle Coal on hand. Present Office, Store St., opposite Telegraph Hotel.

W. WALKER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Samuel Rickets, are requested to send particulars thereof to Robert Porter or Thomas Shotbolt on or before November 1st, 1895, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to us forthwith.

ROBERT PORTER,
THOMAS SHOTBOLT,
Executors.

oct10-td

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that William Joseph Jeffree, of the City of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, clothier, has, by deed dated the 26th day of September, 1895, assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate, to George Chester Shaw, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, commission merchant, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Joseph Jeffree.

The said deed was executed by the said William Joseph Jeffree and George Chester Shaw on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1895.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee, on or before the first day of November, 1895.

Dated the 26th day of September, 1895.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

Sept26-1m.

DENTISTRY.

Reduction in Prices.

Plates (Vu'canite)	$10 00
Fillings	1 00
Extracting	50
" Children's	25

—AT—

DR. W. S. DALBY'S OFFICE,

Room 3-4-18, VERNON BLOCK,
Cor. View and Douglas Streets.

Office hours from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.

1895 1896

PENDRAY'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

Twenty Prizes will be given for the 20 largest number of Electric Soap Wrappers sent in by October 1st, 1896:

1st Prize	...	$20.00
2nd "	...	15.00
3rd "	...	10.00
2 Prizes of	..	7.50 each
4 " "	..	5.00 "
6 " "	..	2.50 "
5 " "	..	1.00 "

For particulars and conditions see small bills sent out with all Electric Soap.

Take notice—No wrapper of any kind will be eligible unless the name of W. J. Pendray is upon them. Refuse any other Electric Soap, and see that every wrapper has the name printed upon it of "W. J. PENDRAY."

MUNICIPAL.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

NOTICE

Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE

Johnson street, between Blanchard and Quadra, is closed to public traffic.

E. A WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Blanchard Street, between Pandora and Chatham Streets, will be closed till further order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Victoria, Aug. 26, 1895.

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au5

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

$100,000.00 deposited with the Dominion Government. The Association issues new and improved policy contracts. They embrace all the provisions that the experience of the past seventeen years has suggested as practicable and desirable for the insured. Prominent among its policy contracts are the new Industrial Policy, issued the 1st of October this year; latest out. This policy will carry immediate benefit for the face value, weekly premium plan; Non-incontestable Policy, Ordinary Life, 20 Years' Deferred Dividend Policy, the Five and Ten Renewable-Term Policy, and the Special Credit Policy. The Association issues policies from $1000 to $20,000, with a definite promise to pay in full. Write for particulars, to George G. Bigger, Manager, for B. C., 212 Westminster Ave. Vancouver, B. C.

OCTOBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
—	—	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	—	—

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

THE TIMES FOR SALE
At the following places in the City:—
Sampson's Bookstore,
Corner Douglas and Johnson streets.
Campbell's Cigar Store,
Corner Yates and Government sts.
P. O. Cigar Store,
Corner Courtney and Government sts.
Braund & Co.,
No. 62 Government street.
Jamieson.
Next to Post Office.

THE TIMES may be procured at above stores until a late hour each evening.

The Daily Times.

THE DOMINION ELECTION.

"When will the election take place?" Probably Premier Bowell himself could not answer definitely, party expediency and opportunity having more to do in influencing the government in fixing the date than the convenience of the electors or well-established precedents. Certain eastern Conservative newspapers have been arguing that parliament will not expire until June 3, 1896, because the writ for Algoma was made returnable on that day, and some sort of an Ontario precedent has been quoted to prove that the five years life of the house began on that day. A difficulty in sustaining this contention is found in the fact that the first session was convened for the dispatch of business immediately after the general elections of March, 1891, and hence if the present parliament only began on June 3, 1891—and as it can live but five years—the first session must have been illegal. Speaking at Renfrew Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "If they are not to violate the laws of the constitution it (the election) should take place not later than April 25, 1896, because the constitution provides that the duration of parliament shall be five years from the return of the writs of the previous election. The writs were returned on April 25, therefore if the law were properly applied the election would take place not later than April 25 next; but you have seen in their press, they have circulated the statement in order to advise the people, that the parliament will not expire until June 3, 1896, because it appears that out of 215 writs, which composed the total election of 1891, one writ, that of Algoma, was made returnable on June 3. In this matter it is not the universality that shall rule but the exception, and they will take the law from the exception." Such a wrench of the constitution may not be, to a government conscious that it has not the confidence of the people, too severe to be taken, for do not desperate diseases require strong remedies? The danger of such a course, however, would be that the disease would continue to increase in virulence, intensified as it would be by this very act. Sir John's plan was to take a snap verdict a year before the proper time; Bowell's apparently is to put off the inevitable hour for twelve months after the constitutional life-time of parliament.

CANNOT BUY THE WEST.

The Winnipeg Free Press (independent) discusses "a bag of rumors" in regard to the representation of Manitoba and the Northwest in the cabinet and on the Supreme Court bench. One rumor, it says, takes Mr. Justice Killam from the Manitoba bench to the Supreme Court at Ottawa; another puts Mr. Daly into Mr. Killam's place, and a third makes Hugh J. Macdonald, (Sir John's son), Mr. Daly's successor in the Dominion cabinet. The Free Press does not take these rumors seriously, but admits, if they should prove to be true, that the neglect hitherto shown of the judicial interests of the West would be remedied by the advancement of Judge Killam to the Supreme Court. It says: "This neglect would be corrected if the rumored changes were to be made. But we may be sure that it was with no purpose of doing us this justice that they have been even thought of. If contemplated at all, it was in the expectation of strengthening the government in the Northwest, it being supposed that Mr. Macdonald's name would go a long way towards retrieving the popularity which has been lost through its blunders. These, however, have been too numerous and too great to be repaired by the mere personality of any individual. It would take several Mr. Macdonalds to reconcile the Northwest to a government that has been guilty of so many sins of omission and commission, and if we mistake not he would be one of the first to so advise." If the Free Press correctly represents public opinion in Manitoba, the prairie province has got beyond the point where reconciliation was possible. The blunders of the Dominion government, it says, have been too numerous for several Hugh Macdonalds in the cabinet to succeed in allaying the opposition to Bowell and his colleagues. British Columbia, which has been milked dry, is in a similar frame of mind, and neither the bribe of a portfolio to Senator McDonald, or another Tupperian promise to remove the San Pedro from the rocks, will win back to the government ranks the thousands of honest electors who, becoming convinced that the province was being sacrificed, have resolved to do what they can to bring about a change of government. Westerners cannot be bribed to admit that they were in error in coming to that conclusion. From Winnipeg to the sea, Canada will give its verdict in favor of a change.

The Inland Sentinel is not a blind supporter of the government. It occasionally enters a mild protest against administrative acts, as witness its latest: "A. E. Edgar has been gazetted second timber inspector for the province, with head office at Kamloops. The appointment is not one that will meet public approval, for however diligently the present incumbent may perform his duty it would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if a selection were made from those whose labors assisted in developing the forest resources of the province, but who may have been unfortunate in business in their later days."

Hamilton Spectator: Considerable excitement and discussion have been caused in Orangeville by a sermon preached by the Rev. D. Mackenzie, Presbyterian minister of that town. Mr. Mackenzie preached the doctrine of an eternal hell in which the sinner is condemned to suffer frightful torments, without hope of alleviation, for ever and ever. The significant thing about the sermon is not that it should be preached, but that it should be thought so singular as to excite comment. Twenty years ago such sermons were common, and the preacher who did not occasionally treat his congregation to word-pictures of the dery pit, and the smoke of torment that ascendeth forever, and the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched, was regarded with suspicion. "The earth do move," in spite of Brother Jasper and those like him to the contrary.

The following paragraph from the Scottish American seems to show that free trade is not so bad for Great Britain as some people would like to make out: "At a meeting of the directors of J. & P. Coates, Ltd., in Paisley on the 25th ult., the directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year ending June 30th, after allowing £49,000 for depreciation and setting aside £150,000 for the reserve fund—making a total reserve of £800,000. £43,000 was carried forward." Further interesting testimony is furnished by Samuel Gompers, the well-known American labor leader, who has lately returned home from attendance on the trades union congress, held at Cardiff. Mr. Gompers' verdict, founded on his own investigations and experience, is that the British laborer's position, all things considered, is better than that of the American workingman. Nobody will be found to say that Mr. Gompers is not a well qualified judge, and his free testimony as to the comparative positions of the laborer under the two systems will hardly afford the protectionist much comfort.

Looking at Mr. Laurier from the standpoint of an independent observer, the Toronto Week says: "It is not only Liberals who will welcome Mr. Laurier on his tour through the province of Ontario. Conservatives will be quite as eager to attend his meetings and pay him respect as are his own followers. There are few, indeed, in the party, we imagine, who are not ready to acknowledge his splendid abilities, his personal charm, and the devotion with which he serves his country. Some Conservative journals amuse themselves by saying smart and cynical things about him and his speeches, but they know as well as we do that his presence tends to raise the national parliament, and that Canadian political life is the better and higher for his strong influence. His speech at Morrisburg was wonderfully clever. It was too partizan and sometimes too severe. But no one can deny its value to his party. He maintains that he has taken a clear, definite and consistent stand on the school question, and that he adheres to his position: An investigation should be made as to the facts of the case; he will support the Dominion government if it should appoint a commission. Beyond that he will not go. The Conservatives will not succeed in drawing him from the lines of Torres Vedras."

For Puget Sound Points.

The fast steamer Sehome, Chas. E. Clancy, master, leaves here every morning excepting Sundays, at 9 o'clock, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with the N. P. R. R. train for the east. Returning she leaves Seattle at 10 p.m. daily excepting Sunday, arriving here at 6 a. m. Tickets at Northern Pacific railway office.

Until Saturday, the 26th inst.,
Our Establishment will be **CLOSED**
To allow the work of rearranging our Entire Stock to be completed in preparation for a
Great Mortgage Sale
Which will be conducted in order to satisfy a bill of sale held by the Bank of B. C. The whole lot of our Immense Stock will be disposed of regardless of cost.
WAIT! For the Grand Re-Opening. **WAIT!**

HENRI DUNANT'S OLD AGE.

The Originator of the Red Cross Found In Illness, Want, and Solitude.

Henri Dunant, the originator of the Red Cross movement, was found in misery recently in a little village in the Canton of Aspensell, in Switzerland. In his old age he was suffering in solitude from poverty and illness, after having devoted his fortune and his prime to founding the association which has relieved the distresses of thousands in all parts of the world. As soon as his situation became known, most of the Red Cross committees of Europe, including those of Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid, set to work to raise a fund to relieve him. It is now likely that he will end his life in comfort. To prevent his being overlooked or forgotten a second time, the committees are going to publish a memorial of his work.

M. Dunant possessed a moderate fortune originally. Happening to be in Italy when Napoleon III. was waging war there, he was able to witness the horrors of a battlefield, and the sight inspired the determination that resulted in the Red Cross. He went to work on the theory that while it might not be possible to prevent war, it was possible to mitigate its barbarity, and at any rate to provide prompt succor for the wounded. Up to that time the neutrility of the wounded was an unsettled question, which was left to the discretion of the commanders of armies when it received attention at all. Sometimes commanders agreed to conventions providing for the care of the wounded on either side, and sometimes they refused to do so. M. Dunant devoted his fortune and his energy to this idea. He began by publishing a pamphlet showing the need of a society to relieve wounded soldiers. In it said, "I shall not discuss the right to make war, but I say that if war is inevitable it should be carried on with the least possible barbarity." That sentence was the keynote of his endeavors. Then M. Dunant wrote a second appeal entitled "Memories of Solferino." In it he described simply and effectively the horrors he had witnessed. He used a large part of his fortune in circulating the pamphlet throughout all parts of Europe and in this way obtained a hearing. The result of his efforts was the famous Geneva conference, out of which grew the various Red Cross committees organized to relieve the wounded. In October, 1863, a preliminary congress gathered at Geneva to decide upon the method of procedure for the conference to assemble the following year. The members included philanthropists as well as delegates representing various governments, and their efforts were directed to formulating a plan to which militarys as well as civil authorities would agree. The chief obstacles were military. While the various governments sympathized with M. Dunant's purpose, they did not want military operations interfered with. The credit of overcoming the hesitation on this score is due to Mr. Dunant. In a remarkable speech he demonstrated that it was possible for the rights of war and those rights of humanity that he advocated to coexist on the battlefield, and in August, 1864, he had the satisfaction of seeing his project ratified by thirteen governments. The subsequent growth of the Red Cross movement is well known.

M. Dunant received many decorations and honors, and was ranked among the many benefactors of mankind. Hi health prevented him from attending the latest Red Cross conferences, and in the tremendous expansion of the idea he came to be overlooked. While the present development of the Red Cross associations is due to others, it was he who obtained international recognition of the principles of the neutrility of ambulances.

HE LIVES IN A TOMB.

A Brooklyn Merchant Spends His Days Near His Wife's Remains.

In a vault in the beautiful Evergreen cemetery, there sits daily by the side of the casket containing the remains of his beloved wife, and surrounded by a strange collection of articles associated with her daily life, an aged man, who has become known to the numerous visitors to the cemetery as the "man who lives in the tomb."

Since the body of his wife was deposited in the vault, two weeks ago, he has spent all his days beside her coffin, and has declared that he will continue to do so until he is summoned to join her. So much excitement among the visitors to the graveyard has been caused by the bereaved husband's manifestations of grief that the authorities of the cemetery have been forced to remonstrate with him. Still he persists in exercising what he considers his right to pass his time in the tomb.

The vault an imposing structure of granite, is built into a gentle slope in that part of the cemetery known as the Whispering Grove, on the shore of the lake. Over the entrance is engraved in large letters, "Jonathan and Mary E. Reed," and on one of the stone posts supporting a heavy iron railing that encloses a small plot are found the words, "Husband and wife."

A massive iron barred door gives a full view of the interior of the vault, the plan of which is unique. A little vestibule eight or ten feet square occupies the front of the tomb, giving access to the inner chamber, which consists merely of a narrow passageway about eight feet long, with a shelf, or recess, on either side. In one of these recesses rests the body of Mrs. Reed, the other being reserved for that of her husband.

At the farther end of the little passage stands a quaint, old-fashioned dressing table and mirror, covered with various small articles of feminine use, and in front of this a chair, on which the watcher could sit beside the casket.

The casket rests on the right hand shelf, enclosed in a double case, over which was thrown a piece of cheap Japanese matting, gaudily painted with flowers, which had evidently once served for a window shade.

The opposite shelf is littered with an extraordinary collection of objects, including articles of clothing, china vases, withered bunches of flowers, boxes, old gloves, balls of yarn and pieces of unfinished knitting. The walls of the inner vault are covered with photographs in cheap and tarnished frames.

On the left hand wall of the vestibule hangs a large portrait of an elderly man, with long, white side side whiskers, and below this is a battered camp stool, held together by pieces of twine. On the shelf near the pictures are piled a woman's reticule, an old card rack, several work baskets, some knives and spoons and more pieces of unfinished knitting work.

Probably the most singular object in the collection is a pack of cards which had evidently never been used, hanging by a string from the upper part of the grated door.

I learned from the cemetery authorities that Mr. Reed was a wealthy retired merchant, living at No. 57 South Ninth street, Brooklyn. His wife died two years ago, and her body was placed in the vault of her father, Mr. Gould in the cemetery. It was said that Mr. Reed was not on good terms with his father-in-law, who objected to his frequent visits to the vault.

Mr. Gould died recently, and Mr. Reed then had a tomb built on his own plans, at a cost of $3000, and had the body removed to it two weeks ago. He then filled the vault with momentos of his wife.

Since the completion of the tomb Mr. Reed has visited it regularly every morning, remaining until the close of the cemetery gates at seven o'clock.

He usually sits by the little dressing table at the head of the body, but occasionally takes his chair to the door of the tomb or under the trees by the lake side.—New York Herald.

THIS IS OUR WEEK
—FOR—
Bargains
—IN—
VIOLINS
Our Windows will Display Prices.
Violins from $1.50 upwards.
WAITT & CO.,
64 Government Street.

A Terrible Fall
.....is certainly bad enough, but the .....fall that is near us brings wet, ...and wet feet is the worst kind .....of wet. But try a pair of
Dick's Old Country Waterproof Boots,
.....which will give you dry feet all .....winter.
Old Country Boot and Shoe Store,
91 Johnson Street,
Bet. Broad and Douglas.

Clearance Sale
(By order of Mortgagees)
At 77 Goverment Street,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
We will make a BIG RUSH of
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
Prices from $1.50 to $5.50.
PRICES NEARLY CUT IN HALF.
These are first-class Suits and not Rubbish to sell cheap.
FOR CASH ONLY.
Remember the Address,
W. J. JEFFREE, 77 Government Street

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."
Nothing saps the life out of human beings faster than colds, a fruitful source of which is wet and cold feet. Protect the lives of yourselves and your families by securing good, comfortable water and weather proof Boots. We have them in a line of Cork Soled Boots, very neat and yet combining all the qualities necessary to protect one from the wet. Made up for both Ladies and Gentlemen. See them.
Leggings and Spats
In the newest shapes and shades, probably the best variety we have ever handled, for both Ladies and Gentlemen. Can we sell to you?
A. B. ERSKINE, CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

FOR
HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds, shapes, styles and prices go to
Perry & Turner,
42 Johnson Street,
Dealers in Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Work, Sky Lights and Roofing, Plumbing and Heating.

A Novel Method of Administering Castor Oil

Soluble Elastic Capsules render its administration a pleasure. Small, medium and large sizes.

At Bowes' Prescription Drug Store,
100 Government Street,
Next door Hall & Gospel's office.
Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

—Last evening's train from Sidney ran into and killed a cow just this side of Sidney.

—Lamps, Lamps, Lamps, at away down prices; making room for new goods. Weiler Bros.

—Steamer City of Topeka will sail from Tacoma to-night for Alaska, calling here to-morrow evening.

—A gang of men are at work on Government street, tearing up the macadam. It will be turned over and re-rolled.

—The Steamer City of Topeka arrived from the north on Saturday evening. A large number of cannerymen and miners came down on her.

—The sea supper which was to have been given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening has been postponed.

—Yesterday was not a good one for the sportsmen. A large number went out to Saanich, but even the crack shots had to be satisfied with one or two birds for their day's work.

—The steamer Umatilla arrived on Saturday evening from San Francisco and after discharging her Victoria freight she left for the Sound. She brought 20 passengers and 70 tons of freight for Victoria.

—An alarm from box 61 called the fire department to No. 10 Mason street at 11:40 yesterday morning. There was a small blaze in the roof, which was put out by the chemical. The house is occupied by Mr. J. H. Beckwith.

—The concert at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night passed off very pleasantly. There was a good-sized crowd in attendance, the programme was a very good one, and the additional feature of refreshments at intermission proved attractive.

—Mrs. S. A. Harris, of San Francisco, delivered a public lecture last night at Theosophical headquarters, 28 Broad street, on the subject of "Manhood and Godhood." The audience asked a great many questions on theosophy, and in view of the interest shown, Mrs. Harris will devote Wednesday evening next to the answering of questions.

—The ladies of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral are actively at work preparing for their bazaar at Institute Hall on Wednesday of this week. They have stacks of fancy work completed and the other features are also receiving attention. The entertainment in the evening is going to be a good one.

—There is to be a concert at St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening. Among those who will assist will be: Mr. S. Y. Wootton, Mr. K. Middleton, Mr. Russell, Mr. Wollaston, Mr. H. Cave, Mr. H. Kent, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. H. Hardie, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Arrowsmith, Miss Nicholson and Miss Gaudin.

—The report from Port Townsend that an active volcano is supposed to be in a state of eruption on the Olympic mountains, was no doubt started in the same manner as a report which was in circulation in this city on Saturday. A sealing captain who came up the straits on Saturday stated that a volcano was in eruption behind Port Angeles. It turned out, however, that it was a big fire burning just behind one of the foot hills. At night it looked very much as though the fire and smoke were coming out of the mountain.

—The Sons of St. George held an informal meeting at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. The meeting was called to meet the Grand Secretary and Supreme President Oliver, who had intended making a stay to meet the lodge in their regular session, but was unable to carry out his plans through pressure of business requiring his presence at home and it being necessary to leave by the Walla Walla in the evening. It was a disappointment to the members of the order, but Mr. Oliver expects soon to pay the members a longer visit.

—The attraction at the Victoria Theatre to-night will be Lincoln J. Carter's scenic melodrama, "The Fast Mail." It has a story of thrilling interest, and the scenic and other mechanical effects are said to be marvellous. There is a representation of an engine room on a Mississippi steamboat, with the furnaces under the boilers in active operation. A realistic train of cars shoot across the stage, and there is a scene of Niagara Falls. The falls are shown by moonlight, with the roaring and plunging waters, and the mist that rises from the seething current. One of the most prominent of the play's features is the complete freight train of 14 cars, with an illuminated caboose, drawn by a practical locomotive.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

—Sir John Lubbock's celebrated 100 books. Special prices and list. Johnston's, Douglas street.

—At the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association to-morrow evening Mrs. Wm. Augus will address the members on the "Life and Works of Jane Austen."

—The attention of those contemplating the purchase of men's, youths' or boys' clothing is called to the advertisement of the mortgagees of the estate of W. J. Jeffree. The entire stock will be sold at less than cost.

—There is no certainty as yet as to H. M. S. Royal Arthur going into the dry-dock. The authorities here are waiting for orders from the admiralty. The Nymphe left for England this afternoon, and the Pheasant goes to Comox in the morning.

—John Stone, William, and Chips Charley, all Indians, were fined $5 apiece in the police court this morning for being drunk. Sam, for having liquor in his possession, was fined $25. Richard McDonald was up for supplying, but the charge against him was withdrawn. Mike Walsh, alias Kelly, was up again and fined $5 or fifteen days.

—The steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, leaves this evening for Alberni and West Coast points. She has a full cargo, consisting of general merchandise and lumber. Among the passengers who going down are: Thos. Earle, M.P., C. Jackson and Thos. Allice for Alberni, and Rev. Stone for Nanoose. A large number of Indians are returning to their homes.

—George Garland, a young man, stood in the docks at the police court this morning to answer the charge of stealing a pair of pearl earrings and a locket from one Kitty Watson. The value of the property was placed at $25. Garland asked Justices Smith and Pearson for a remand until to-morrow, as he desired to engage a lawyer to represent him. The request was granted, and the evidence will not be gone into till to-morrow morning.

—A dispatch received by the naval authorities on Saturday evening stated that H. M. S. Satellite had met with a mishap in her machinery and had put into Manzanita, Mexico. She will proceed to Esquimalt under sail, provisions for the trip having been sent down by steamer. H. M. S. Nymphe, which sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for England, will call at Manzanita and tow the Satellite to sea. There was no truth in the report that the Satellite had gone ashore as far as the authorities know.

—The sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie, Capt. Magneson, arrived home from Behring sea late Saturday afternoon. The schooner did very well in the sea, taking a total of 1,200 skins, and with her catch of 248 on the coast early in the year, her season's work is brought up to a total of 1,448 skins. She had an uneventful cruise in search for seals in Behring sea, and her report is like that of most of the fleet. She made a fair run down the Pacific from the sea and was on the coast for a few days.

—Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, with Mr. McNab, the inspector of fisheries, on board, returned on Saturday evening from Alberni. Mr. McNab made a satisfactory arrangement with the paper mill company for the erection of a fish ladder over their dam on the Somass river, to allow salmon to proceed to the upper reaches of the river. The ladder will be built immediately. The steamer Rainbow, with Captain Irving and party on board, was seen anchored in a cove off Copper Island. Very foggy weather was experienced on the trip.

—Perhaps the first conviction ever recorded against the notorious Birdie Kazar was secured in police court this morning. She was making a display of herself on the street in front of her house yesterday, and Sanitary Officer Conlin suggested that she should go inside. She refused, made more noise, and then could not be put in. It took a couple of extra officers to finally land Birdie in jail, where she was booked for disorderly conduct. Justices Pearson and Smith declared her guilty this morning and fined her $10 and $3 costs. The fine and costs were paid.

—R. E. H. Maunsell, of Douglas Island, Alaska, arrived down on the steamer City of Topeka on Saturday evening. He has been prospecting the Bear's Nest mine for the Alaska Gold Company, in which a number of Victorians are interested, with a diamond drill. Mr. Maunsell was unable to give any information regarding the success of the operations, but he said the prospects were very good, a number of splendid strikes having been made. Men and companies are opening up and working mines at Sheep Bay and other places. There is much talk regarding the Bald Eagle mine at Sum Dum. There is a two-stamp mill at work and a great deal of ore has been worked. Some of the concentrates brought down on the Topeka are expected to realize $180 to the ton.

—There is a customer and a practically new Duke bicycle missing from the Up-to-date cyclery, 22 Broad street. On Friday evening a young man giving his name as E. Devere called and engaged the wheel for a spin. He said that he had a practice to attend, and would have to return the wheel by 8 o'clock. He did not come back and has not returned yet. It was not until this morning that the manager of the cyclery decided that some action was necessary, and the case was reported to the police. The case is open to two suppositions. Either some accident has befallen Devere or he has stolen the wheel. The people at the cyclery do not know who Devere is. They offer a reward for the recovery of the wheel, which is valued at $90.

—When you buy the famous BEAVER chewing tobacco, be sure the word Beaver is on each plug. There are cheap imitations.

—Pure linen typewriter paper, first class quality for sale at Johnston's, Douglas street.

RAILWAY PLANS OF CHINA

Paul De Hees, the Belgian Engineer Who Sketched Them, Visits the City.

He Constructed the Lines in Turkey and Greece and the Hanyan Yards.

Paul De Hees, a Belgian engineer, who took a prominent part in the construction of the railways of Turkey and Greece, and whose programme of railway construction is now before the throne at Peking, spent a few hours in the city on Saturday. He arrived by the N. P. liner Victoria on Saturday, and is on his way to Constantinople, where his wife and daughters reside. Mr. De Hees went to China two years ago in the service of the great Viceroy Chang Chih Hung of Nanking, and besides constructing 10 miles of railway in the yards of the immense iron and steel works erected at Hanyang, near Hankow, did other engineering work, and prepared a plan for railway construction throughout western China. The iron works, only a mile or so from Hankow, are said to be the largest in the world, outranking Carnegie's at Homestead, Pa. The coal and iron supply is unlimited and of the best quality; the machinery of the works was made in England, and the labor is very cheap in China. The works would have been in operation before this time but for a destructive fire. The Viceroy Chang Chih Hung has exerted every effort to modernize his province, and in fact all China. Railway construction has engrossed his attention, but it is very improbable that he will have much to do with it when it comes as a national movement, as Sir Robert Hart, who handles the Chinese customs, does not regard him as a discreet financier. As Mr. De Hees explains, the feature of the situation there must be a loan for railway development, and there is but one way to secure that abroad, and that is upon a guarantee upon the Chinese customs collections, the exclusive control of which is in the hands of Sir Robert Hart. These collections average annually 23,000,000 taels, and from that sum for interest on loans up to and including the Russian war loan raised to pay the Japanese indemnity, must come 7,000,000 taels. Beyond that there must be a certain amount set aside for sinking fund. That will show the narrow margin left to work on. Sir Robert Hart would not give the guarantee asked for with Chang Chih Hung at the head of railway affairs, and the recent appointment of one Hsu Tung as controller-general of railways seems to indicate that he has carried his point. Mr. De Hees says the Chinese do not exactly know what they want in the way of railway contruction. Viceroy Hung, with all his cleverness, had little definite in mind beyond a grand bridge across the Yang tse Kiang river. Beyond the lack of crystallized ideas on the part of the Chinese, the country presents some features not encountered anywhere else. Primarily China needs no railways from east to west as her mighty rivers give her excellent means of communication that way, and economy of transportation is such that no railway could compete. She does need communication north and south, having on the sea to meet the needs of both trade and military operations. From the valley of the south to that of the north high mountains, presenting grave engineering problems, must be crossed. However, much of the district traversed is as level as a billiard table. The greatest difficulty presented is the future business of the road. Labor and living have been reduced to that degree of economy that the celestial cannot afford to ship freight where the coolie can carry it, or ride where he can walk, no matter what the journey. The present rates for passengers of the third class on the Tientsin-Shanghai-Kuan railway are less than 2 centimes per kilometre, or a third of the cheapest in Europe. Freight rates are equally low, but against all that the cost of building the railways would be very cheap indeed as compared with the cost in Europe and America. By the actual currency laborers could be hired for three pence a day. Mr. De Hees submitted two programmes for railway contruction to the throne at Pekin, the second more comprehensive than the first, and they are both under consideration at the present time. They include a line from Canton to Pekin, and in a general way propose to take advantage of topographical conditions. For instance, no rails would be laid parallel with the Grand Canal or along any river whose trend to the north or south could be taken advantage of. The scheme is an elaborate one, embracing construction in periods and of links that would join to complete the chain. It would be of narrow gauge for economy's sake.

China has very small railway mileage. The China Railway Company operates 85 miles from Tientsin to Kai Ping, and the Imperial government 88 miles from Kai Ping to Shanghai Kuan, all built over territory as level as a table. The former line cost 2,600,000 taels and its annual earnings of 500,000 taels pay about 6 per cent. on the investment. The Imperial railway cost 4,400,000 taels and its earnings of 200,000 taels scarcely pay operating expenses. The comparison of the figures of the two lines is a sidelight on official corruption in China. Against China's backwardness the excellent progress of Japan, with 2000 miles of railway in operation and 2000 miles more provided for, stands out in bold relief. In three years Captain Crawford, of the Baldwin Locomotive works, has sold 83 locomotives in the Orient, mostly to the Japanese.

Mr. De Hees does not know when he will return to China, if at all. His proposals are in the hands of the government and he awaits the summons from Pekin.

—Thomas Brown, the well known seal hunter has embarked in business for himself. He has opened a butcher shop at the corner of Edward street and Craigflower road, and a very neat shop it is. If popularity counts for anything he will prosper.

—Acme lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., proposes paying a fraternal visit to Dominion lodge No. 4 on Thursday evening next.

—Carpets beaten by machinery at Weiler Bros; all dust is removed by this process.

$8. BEST CABINETS $8.
$1. MANTELLOS $1.
JONES, Photographer,
59 1-2 GOVERNMENT ST

SUICIDE THEORY ADVANCED

It is Thought That Cape Mudge Sally Tried to Strangle Herself.

Movements of the Woman Accounted for Up to 11 O'clock Thursday Night.

The case of Sally, the Cape Mudge Indian woman whose body was found on the Indian reserve, is just a little nearer unravelling. The police have traced her up to a few minutes after 11 o'clock on Thursday night. She was seen on Store street with Joseph Ladelle, a half-breed, who was her lover, by Jackson Seaweed, a Cape Mudge Indian. Ladelle was placed in custody at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and Seaweed was brought back from Nanaimo to-day by Constable Gilchrist. A new theory has been advanced and it is that Sally partially strangled herself with the cord found at her side and then died of exposure before she regained consciousness. That in fact is the opinion of Dr. Lang, and the police have been doing some thinking on that line. The inquest was resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. John Lang, the physician who made the post mortem examination, was recalled, he having made a further and more minute examination of the body. He deposed that he had gone over all the organs of the body, re-examined the marks on the neck, and the bones of the neck. He had discovered no evidence that would throw any new light on the case, or make him change the opinion he had already expressed. He believed, however, that a ligature of some kind had been applied to the neck and drawn tightly before death. The force applied was not in his opinion sufficient to produce strangulation.

Juror Tait asked him if anyone had assisted him in the examination of the body.

The witness replied that he had made three examinations since the jury sat last, and on one occasion Dr. Ernest Hall accompanied him.

Jurors Tait and Saunders believed it would be well to have Dr. Hall called.

The Coroner—Doctor, in your opinion, could that strong, healthy woman have died of exposure alone?

The witness replied that the woman was not in a healthy state. She was enfeebled and had been a great sufferer for years. The grapes in the stomach had nothing to do with her death, and there were no traces of liquor. In answer to the question of Constable Gilchrist, the witness said the lividity of the lips did not signify anything. The constable produced a piece of cord and asked if that could have been used. The doctor replied affirmatively. In answer to Juror Tait the doctor stated that the woman could have partially strangled herself, become unconscious, and died of exposure. That, in fact, was his opinion.

Andrew Lanbeck, Charley's friend, and the man found locked in Sally's cabin on Friday morning, was the next witness. He deposed that he was a sealer, did not know the deceased, and did not consort with Indian women. He was drunk on Thursday night, and believed he slept six hours in a saloon near the Western hotel. At least so the saloon man told him. He lived at the Telegraph hotel and was there on Wednesday and Friday nights. He was quite drunk on Thursday night. Friday morning he woke up in a house near the Albion saloon, where he had been asleep with an Indian named Charley. He did not know whose house it was. When he left the house he went to the Telegraph hotel. That was about six o'clock. Then he went to the Prince of Wales saloon.

Witness went to several saloons, and finally some one showed him into an empty cabin by the foundry and locked him in. It was Charley, he thought, who locked him in. There was another half-breed there. He had met him outside of the Telegraph early in the morning, and he met Charley later. A third man slept in the cabin, where the witness and Charley slept. He was a white man named Wells. Charley left the cabin where they slept early in the the morning, and the witness and Wells left the place together. When he was shown into the second cabin (Sally's) he went to sleep, being "paralyzed gone," as he described it. It must have been two o'clock in the afternoon when he awoke. The door was open; there was no one around and he left.

Juror Tait said he placed no value on the evidence. The witness swore he was too drunk to know anything on Thursday night, yet how did he know he and Charley slept together.

Witness said he remembered having supper with Charley Thursday night and was sure Charley took him home with him that night.

Coroner Crompton.—"When was it that you slept six hours in the saloon?"

The witness—That was Wednesday night.

The witness became all tangled up and said he was so drunk he could not tell anything. Constable Gilchrist tried to make him admit that he told the police that he slept at the Telegraph hotel but he said he thought they were talking about Saturday night.

Joseph Ladelle was the next witness. He deposed that he had known the deceased who had formerly lived with him, and saw her standing on the steps of her cabin on Thursday night at 9 o'clock. He never saw her again after that hour. Witness remained at the house of a friend until midnight and was arrested at 2 o'clock in the morning for being drunk. Sally and he were friends and had formerly lived at Nanaimo.

The inquest was still in progress at 4:15 o'clock.

—Warmth and vigor accompany good digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti is a wonderful aid to digestion. Refuse imitations.

MEN'S Overcoats
Superior in workmanship and finish to custom made garments, and at a much lower price. Don't Fail to see these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
S. Reid,
122 Government Street.

We Don't Care a Rap
About competition on Boys' Clothing. We've bought scores of Boys' Suits, and we didn't buy them to keep either. They're going at
$2.50.
For a good, strong, serviceable Boys' Suit, up to $4.50 for the very best Suit that's made. When you see them you'll marvel at the value in each price.
CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.
Boys' good wool Hose, 25 cents.

EVERY COLLAR TRADE MARK GUARANTEED
BOTTLED WIND
PERFECT FITTING AIR COLLARS
LIGHT COOL ELASTIC EASY
SURE CURE FOR SORE SHOULDERS
FIFTY-SEVEN TONS TEST
DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE ONLY
APPLY TO YOUR DEALER OR
SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS ETC TO
THE GULLINE PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO.
VICTORIA B.C.
NO SWEAT PADS

A GREAT GIVE-AWAY
In Odd and Sample Lines { FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Men's Congress and Laced Boots
ALL SIZES.
Goods formerly $5.50 and $6.50 now going at $2.00.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
J. H. BAKER, - - 63 Government Street.

BOON TO BARGAIN HUNTERS.

A Cyclonic Clearance Sale of House-furnishing Goods.

It must have been with a feeling of unalloyed pleasure that householders and citizens generally read the announcement in the columns of the Times a few weeks ago that the Schl Hastie Erskine Co. proposed inaugurating a genuine clearance of their entire stock, and the heart of the bargain hunter will still further rejoice at the statement appearing in the advertising columns to-day that in order to satisfy a chattel mortgage held by the Bank of British Columbia, W. E. McCormick, the new manager, intends disposing of the whole of their immense, complete and select stock of furniture, carpets, linoleums, oilcloths, crockeryware, glassware, etc., at prices so greatly reduced that they will ensure everything going with a rush.

It is quite within the bounds of reason to assert that probably never before within the memory of British Columbians has such an opportunity to obtain rare and unheard of bargains in house furnishing goods before been presented to them.

Mr. McCormick, with a largely increased staff of attendants, will be busy for the next few days in the work of re-marking and rearranging the large stock at the Government street store, preparatory to the grand reopening, which will probably occur on Saturday next.

—The little daughter of Chief H. W. Sheppard sustained a fracture of one of the bones of her left arm on Saturday. She fell down and struck on the elbow and while it gave her considerable pain nothing was thought of it in particular. To-day a careful examination revealed the break and Dr. John Lang was called to reduce the fracture. The family has been quite unfortunate in this respect. Chief Sheppard is on duty for the first time after several weeks' illness, and his little son has been confined to his bed for three weeks past. The latter is convalescing now, however.

—The Harvest Home services held yesterday in Victoria West Methodist church were largely attended and apparently much enjoyed. The church was tastefully decorated, the singing was good, and the sermons able and suitable. The offerings of the people also were evidence of their gratitude to the Giver of all good. The Harvest Home supper and entertainment will be held on Tuesday evening in Semple's hall, commencing at 6 o'clock. Some of the best vocalists in the city will sing, and prominent ministers will give short addresses.

Are You Particular
About your Clothes? If you are call and see us. We like to do business with people who are particular. In fact our Large Stock, which is full and complete, was selected with an idea of catering to the patronage of those who are particular about their clothes.
CAMPBELL & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Cor. Broad St., and Trounce Ave., Opposite Driard.

—George B. Hodge, of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., will be here on Monday next and deliver an address in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

—If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer why will it not in your case?

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Yeast—Do you give your dog any exercise?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes; he goes for a tramp nearly every day.

"How vain you are, Ethel! Looking at yourself in the glass!"

Vain, Aunt Emma? Ma vain! Why, I don't think myself half as good looking as I really am!"

Now doth the football player
Rise on the autumn air,
With the same old kick,
And the same old kick,
And the same big bunch of hair.

Tramp—Got any fruit, lady, that you want canned?

Lady of the house—Yes, I have, there's two bushel of peaches in the kitchen.

Tramp—Well, if you'd let me set about a peck of them you'd have much less to do.

FAVORING THEIR FAVORITES

The Policy of the Dominion Government in Dealing With Indian Timber.

Aborigines Cheated in Order to Make Profit for Conservative Heelers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oc. 13.—A few years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Robillard, M. P. for Ottawa, obtained, along with some others, a timber limit on an Indian reservation at a price far below its market value, so that he was able to obtain for it an advance of $60,000. During the session of 1894 Hon. David Mills moved a resolution to prevent a repetition of this. The resolution was as follows: "That, in the opinion of this house, the sale of timber from any Indian reserve in any other manner than by public auction after due public notice would be highly unsatisfactory to the country and detrimental to the interests of the Indian bands having a beneficial interest therein." Mr. Mills pointed out that the superintendent-general of Indian affairs acted as trustee to the Indians, who are the wards of the government, and therefore it was of the greatest importance that whatever rights or interests they possessed in any reservation or any timber thereon should be strictly guarded against the importunities of parties who might seek to acquire them in any other way than by sale at public auction, when all parties who might desire to purchase them might have an opportunity of offering what they considered fair remuneration for the timber. The adoption of the resolution would therefore save the department trouble and protect the rights of the Indians.

Mr. Daly, who is superintendent-general of Indian affairs, as well as minister of the interior, maintained that a better price could be obtained if the department had the right of selling by public competition (by tender) as well as by public auction. In this way tenders could be received from parties living a long way from Ottawa. In 1888 the regulations were amended so as to permit of sale by tender as well as by public auction.

Mr. Mills said that it was just to prevent the use of the amendment that he was moving the resolution before the house. It would not only create suspicion to follow the tender system, but on investigation the minister might find that there were good grounds for the suspicion. The practice of the Ontario government showed that a good price could be obtained by public auction, and the other system showed in the case of Mr. Robillard and others that a fault was sold for $60,000 less than its value, so that the Indians were deprived to this extent.

Sir John Thompson thought that sale by tender might defeat any combination which could be entered into in the case of sale by auction. He therefore moved that "the sale of timber from any Indian reserve in any other manner than by public competition after due public notice would be highly unsatisfactory to the country and detrimental to the Indian bands having a beneficial interest therein."

Mr. Casey pointed out the utter absurdity of sale by tender being public competition. There could be no public competition unless one of the parties to the competition knew what the other was doing.

Mr. Bryson, a prominent lumberman, was of the opinion that a larger price could be obtained by asking for tenders than by auction.

The discussion ended with a vote of 68 for Sir John Thompson's amendment and 45 for the resolution of Mr. Mills.

The public have not had to wait long before getting a good illustration to show whether the government was then actuated by a desire to get more money for the timber on Indian reserves or got a better opportunity to assist their political supporters in getting a good bargain. Several months ago the timber on the Indian reserve, which contains an area of sixty square miles, situated at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, in the county of Pontiac, was offered for sale by public auction at the Russel House, Ottawa. In the first place it was valued by an officer of the government and a price of $24,000 placed upon it. There were a good number of prominent lumbermen at the sale, and the bidding went on lively until it reached $20,000, when the limit was knocked down to George E. Kidd, barrister, of this city, who is a prominent Conservative and an aspirant for parliamentary honors in the riding of Leeds and Grenville. The auctioneer consulted with Mr. Kidd as to whom he was purchasing for, and the reply was a cheque from the law firm of which Mr. Kidd is the senior member. Time passed on, and the very same limit was again put up along with the Wahnapitae Indian reserve, when tenders for both limits were called for. The time for receiving tenders expired on the 30th of August last, and the department, while admitting that the Tamiscamingue reserve now goes to Klock Bros., refuses to give the price which is to be paid for it. Mr. Kidd, who gave his cheque for the necessary deposit to the department in the first instance, was to have paid $20,000, or less than the value placed upon it by the government. The cost of advertising the auction sale would be about $1000, and now it is learned on good authority that Messrs. Klock Bros. are to have the timber for about $12,000. If the cost of advertising in each instance is deducted, the Indians will get about $10,000 for timber which an officer of the government valued in the first instance as being worth $21,000. J. B. Klock, of Klock Brothers, is the Conservative candidate for the Dominion parliament in Nippissing. It is understood that his tender has been accepted by the department. So that in this case sale by public auction drew $20,000 when sale by tender only amounts to $12,000, or $8000 of a loss, not counting the extra advertising expenses, on a $20,000 sale.

There is another deal going on between one or two Tory politicians along with two or three Indian families and the department over Indian lands adjacent to the town of Maniwaki, some 100 miles up the Gatineau. These parties want the land made part of the town site, as they expect to be valuable in a year or so when the Gatineau Valley railway reaches there. John Bull, one of the Indians concerned, has already received $1,500 from the department out of the funds of the lands to give up his claims against the land. Another Indian has got somewhere about $3000, and the deal with the third Indian family has not yet been put through. In the first place the surrender of the lands from the Indians was obtained, but no writ is necessary to get the sanction of the bands to the payment of these extra sums to the three Indian families mentioned before any moneys are paid out of the band funds. However, the department goes on paying out these sums, trusting that the parties concerned will be able to induce the band to sanction the transaction afterwards. In this case, several thousand dollars will reach the pockets of two or three prominent Indians who have dealings with the Tory politicians, the land will find its way no doubt to these politicians, and after the band funds have been depleted to an extent necessary to do all this John Bull and the other two Indian families referred to will share in the general fund of the band. The way in which Indian lands and timber limits are being disposed of so as to assist the government candidates at the next general election will form no doubt one of the numerous investigations which will take place at the January session, should parliament be called before dissolution, which is now very doubtful. SLABTOWN.

FROM VICTORIA TO WINNIPEG.

Notes of a Journey over the Northern Pacific Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12.—Your correspondent left on Saturday morning, 5th inst., and reached Winnipeg on Wednesday the 9th, at 3:15 p.m. We came by the steamer Sehome to Seattle and over the Northern Pacific, and had a fine trip, the weather being beautiful. This railway traverses a good farming country nearly the whole distance. It is a splendid road, the grades are light, the coaches magnificent, ease and comfort prevail. The train coming east passes through the best scenery at night, which was rather disappointing; but the moonlight was brilliant, which enabled us to see many important views.

The run from Victoria to Seattle was made in due time, and a few minutes after we boarded the train.

Leaving Seattle the railway passes through a magnificent farming valley. Hop farms lie on each side of the track and their cultivation is a great industry. Mount Rainier, whose top is 14,444 feet high, six thousand feet of which are veiled in everlasting snow, soon appears. It is 40 miles distant; but looked as if within six miles. "This superb mountain has no rival in the world for grandeur and beauty." At Puyallup, ten miles from Tacoma city, we change cars for the east, and after a rise of 70 miles the great tunnel through the Cascade mountains is reached. "This tunnel is with one exception the longest in America, being surpassed only by the Hoosack tunnel in Massachusetts, which is three miles long. In view of the distance from the source of supplies the Cascade tunnel may fairly be regarded as a work of greater engineering than the Hoosac." "During the progress of the work on the tunnel a switch-back line was built over the summit of the Stampede pass, with maximum grades of 200 feet to the mile, and was successfully operated for over a year, trains being hauled over the mountain by 'Mecapods,' or ten-wheeled engines, the heaviest ever built in America."

Passing through this tunnel we soon cross the Columbia river, between Kennewick and Pasco, on a combination iron and wood bridge that here spans the broad blue flood of this mighty stream.

Spragne has a population of over 1500 and is headquarters of the Idaho division of the Northern Pacific. The greater portion of it was destroyed by fire last June, and the railway company lost all their machine and workshops and 28 locomotives were burned, some of them entirely ruined. New buildings are being erected, and no doubt old Father Time will restore its original prosperity and beauty. The next city of note is Spokane, with a population of over 20,000. This city is named after the Indian tribe of "Spokanes," and is one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, the Spokane river and falls adding greatly to its beauty. Its railway facilities are large. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern pass through east and west, and the former has three branches: Running east to the Coeur d'Alene country, south to the rich Palouse farming country, and west to the Big Bend country. It has electric railroads and a cable road up the steep hills to the southern part of the city. The river supplies the power.

Shortly after passing Spokane we enter the state of Idaho. At Hope, a mining town on the margin of Lake Pend d'Oreille, the railway crosses the mouth of Pack river on a trestle a mile and a half long, and follows up Clark's fork of the Columbia river a distance of 200 miles. It is a beautiful stream. Its waters are clear and cold, and numerous sportsmen were fishing on its banks as we passed. Approaching Missoula in Montana the road runs across the divide and descends a grade of 1116 feet to the mile. Helena, the capital of Montana, with a population of 18,000, is the next important point. The celebrated Hunter Hot Springs are three miles from here. Hotels well furnished and beautifully located make this place a first class summer resort, and many come here helpless invalids, bathe in the hot pools, drink the life-giving waters and go away fully restored.

Tourists find this a delightful "stop-over" spot, taking a day or two to rest, thus breaking the monotony of the continental trip. Helena is surrounded by mountains whose peaks rise one above another; the highest being lost in the clouds.

About 20 miles from Helena the principal range of the Rocky mountains is crossed at the Mullen pass. There is a tunnel 3850 feet long and 5547 feet above the sea. When we were passing the timber in the tunnel had caught fire and the train had to go over the mountain hauled by three large locomotives.

Passing Livingston we reach the Yellowstone river, a branch of the Missouri, which has a beautiful valley that we follow to Gleadive, a distance of 340 miles.

In Montana and Dakota we saw large herds of fat cattle grazing in the fields. Montana is the third largest state in the union, Texas and California only being of greater area.

After journeying nearly 700 miles through Montana we cross the line and enter North Dakota and come to the "Bad Lands" or "Pyramid Park." This place is a barren rocky spot. Small veins of lignite coal crop out in the sides of the hills. Some of these having caught fire and burned in some distance, the heat turned the clay into a red brick substance, making the surface totally barren.

Between Mandan and Bismarck the great Missouri river is crossed. The bridge is very high, the bottom chords of the three main spans are fifty feet above the level of the highest summer flood, giving ample room for steamers to pass under. Each span is 400 feet long, and the approaches 1147 feet, resting upon solid granite piers. Bismarck is the capital of North Dakota and has 2500 inhabitants.

Fargo is a fine city, with wide streets and substantial brick and stone buildings. It is situated on the western bank of the Red River. This stream is the boundary line between Dakota and Minnesota. This is the largest city in North Dakota. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways run through, while the Fargo & Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Moorhead & Northern railways all centre here, making it an important point. There is steamer accommodation on the Red River. This river is small here compared to its dimensions at Winnipeg. Moorhead is on the eastern bank of the Red River.

Leaving these towns we soon reach Winnipeg Junction, 225 miles west of St. Paul and 257 miles south of Winnipeg. Here we have to wait from 10 a.m. until 5 o'clock the next morning for the train from St. Paul to Winnipeg. We spent the day walking over the prairie, stopped at a good hotel over night, were called at 4 a.m. and were off for the Prairie City on time.

The first place on the line of any note is Cookston, county seat of Polk, the largest county in Minnesota. Its population is over 3000, and is steadily growing in resources and wealth. There are good water powers here. One develops 75,000 horse power, which runs the immense flour mills, furnishing the electric light, and pumps the water for the city.

Grand Forks, North Dakota, is said to be the prettiest city in the Northwest, and it certainly is handsome. Here the Great Northern branch leaves for Winnipeg. Pembina is a small town two miles south of the international boundary. This is the oldest town in the west. It was settled first in 1801 by the Earl of Selkirk's colonists.

Crossing the line we are in Emerson, Manitoba, 67 miles from Winnipeg.

This Red River valley is said to be the best wheat producing country in the world.

Passing Morris and a few small places, we reach Winnipeg, the great "Prairie City." What life is here! The streets are full of busy men. The merchants are doing a thriving business. No person cries dull times here, and everyone looks to the future with hopeful glances. There are over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba this fall. The price now is 48 cents, with a good prospect of it bringing more as the season progresses.

Winnipeg has made a large march in the improvement line since we left nearly two years ago. Many large buildings have been erected, among them two large Presbyterian churches, also an immense elevator, by the Northern Elevator Company, with a capacity of 250,000 bushels. I. J. H.

WAS PARADISE AT THE POLE?

Contended That the Garden of Eden Was in the Arctic Regions.

In an interesting and highly instructive article, Edward S. Martin, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, reviews the numerous theories advanced by scientists in the endeavor to solve the perplexing problem as to the exact location of the site of the Garden of Eden. After sifting the theories the writer concludes that the question is no nearer answered than it was two thousand years ago, and that there are no present indications that the matter will ever be definitely settled by any man. To one of the latest and most ingenious theories Mr. Martin thus refers: "The north pole will seem at first thought to the average investigator the most unlikely site on earth for Paradise to have occupied. Nevertheless several sober and thoughtful books and pamphlets have been written in support of the north pole's pretensions. The north pole nowadays is bitter cold, but it has not always been so. Geologists tell us that the earth was excessively hot when it first began its course—much too hot to admit of the presence of any living creatures, except vegetation began on it, and then it began to be peopled, first with fishes, and then with birds and beasts; finally with man. The first spot on earth to get cool enough to use was the north pole. In the process of time it got too cold, but there must have been a long period when the polar region was the most comfortable part of the world. During this period, many eminent geologists believe, there existed around the north pole a continent now submerged, and that on that continent our progenitors were comfortable in their first home. It is known with entire certainty that the polar region was once warm enough for tropical vegetation to grow there. There was light enough also for such vegetation—abundant light, indeed, for all uses, and plenty for primeval man. Geology tells us that man might have lived at the north pole.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, and typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

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General Steamship Agency.

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To and from All European Points

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Allan line, Sardinian	Oct. 26
Allan line, Laurentian	Nov. 2
Beaver line, Lake Huron	Oct. 30
Beaver line, Lake Superior	Nov. 6
Dominion line, Mariposa	Oct. 26
Dominion line, Labrador	Nov. 2

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard line, Campania	Oct. 26
Cunard line, Umbria	Nov. 2
American line, Paris	Oct. 30
American line, St. Louis	Nov. 6
White Star line, Teutonic	Oct. 30
White Star line, Britannic	Nov. 6
Red Star line, Westernland	Oct. 30
Red Star line, Noordland	Nov. 6
North German Lloyd, Trave	Nov. 2
North German Lloyd, Lahn	Nov. 9
Anchor line, Furnessia	Oct. 26
Anchor line, Circassia	Nov. 2
Allan-State line, California	Oct. 25
Allan-State line, Nebraska	Nov. 9

For rates and full information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, General S. S. Agent. Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

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If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

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Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:

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Yours truly,
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If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

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instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

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Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria and Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay, and way ports; returning connects with evening train for Victoria.
TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.
WEDNESDAYS— Leave Ganges Harbor at 6:00 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.
THURSDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.
FRIDAYS — Leave Nanaimo at 7:00 a.m., for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway Agents. oct10-1m

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1147

5 30 pm	Lv	M't	"Victoria..."	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	Pt.	Townsend	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv		....Seattle....	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar		"Tacoma.."	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday

R. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 255 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

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For rates and all information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound, Read Up.	No. 1 Pass. Daily.	No. 3 Pass. Sat. Ex.	STATIONS.	North Bound, Read Down	No. 2 Pass. Daily.	No. 4 Pass. Sat. Ex.
	Ar 12 30 pm	Ar 4 25 pm	Victoria		Dp 8 00 am	Dp 4 00 pm
	12 45 pm	4 40 pm	Esquimalt		8 15 am	4 15 pm
	1 00 pm	4 55 pm	Duncan's		7 58 am	3 58 pm
	1 15 pm	5 10 pm	Somenos		7 43 am	3 43 pm
	1 20 pm	5 15 pm	Chemainus		7 38 am	3 38 pm
	1 40 pm	5 35 pm	Oyster Bay		7 18 am	3 18 pm
	1 45 pm	5 40 pm	Oyster Bay Siding		7 13 am	3 13 pm
	2 00 pm	5 55 pm	Nanaimo		6 58 am	2 58 pm
	Dp 2 30 pm	Dp 6 00 pm	Wellington		Ar 6 30 am	Ar 2 30 pm

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

O. R. & N. STEAMSHIP LINE.

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SS. "ASLOUN," due Victoria about October 20; will proceed to Honolulu, H.I., via Portland, and is the only steamer for Honolulu during the month.
For freight and particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

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Shortest and Quickest Line

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KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, New York, Boston, And all U. S. Points.

Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight ride over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the grandest scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Compartment Dining, Palace Sleeping and Observation Cars. A delightful ride, free from dust and dust to seasons.

For Tickets, etc., apply H. HARTIX, Gen. Agent, 23 Government Street

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits,
$5 00, $6 00, $7 50, $8 50, $10 00, etc
Boys' Strong School Suits,
$1 50, $1 60, $2.00, $2 25, $2 40, etc
Boys' Tweed and Serge "Knickers" 75c. per pair.
GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.

No Old Shop-Worn Stock to work off, but FRESH CLEAN GOODS at LOWER PRICES than ever.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson Street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Columbian.

The following item is from the Charlottetown, P. E. I., Patriot: "Mrs. Hattie Colter's latest literary production, 'The Master of Deepdawn,' is just out from the publishers, the American Baptist Publishing Society, Philadelphia. It contains 352 pages, and is sold at the low price of $1.25. It is indeed a literary treat. The originality of thought, the vivid portrayal of events, the description of character in its minutest detail, the gentleness of tone, the strong creative powers of thought and enthusiasm, and the elevating influence that characterizes its pages lead one to admit that its author has gifts rare, and talents unusually displayed in literary work." Mrs. Colter is the talented wife of the Rev. J. J. Colter, professor at Columbian Methodist College.

KAMLOOPS.
Inland Sentinel.

James Brock McQuinn died about 4:30 o'clock last Friday afternoon, at the Royal Inland Hospital, in his 65th year. On Saturday afternoon his remains, enclosed in a handsome casket, was taken to his house on the west side of the North Thompson, about 8 miles from the city. The funeral took place on Sunday. Mr. McQueen was one of the party of one hundred or more who organized at Fort Garry in 1862 and came overland by way of the Peace river to this province. Mr. McQueen came to Kamloops first, arriving in Oct., 1862, and soon engaged with the Hudson Bay Company, having charge of its large band of cattle and of the dairy which was established on the North river. He afterwards acquired a place of his own, which lay between the present Thompson river and Prior's corner. In 1871 he, with S. Robbins, took a drove of cattle from Kamloops to Peace river, in which district there was a mining boom. Previous and subsequent to that he took hogs and cattle to Cariboo. He afterwards lived on the ranch now occupied by G. Loney, and in 1876 moved to the place he occupied at the time of his death. In 1873 he purchased a threshing machine at Cache creek, and since that time has been in the threshing business, running it so skilfully that the old machine with repairs, renewals and alterations, did duty until two years ago, when he purchased a steamer. His former home was Brockville, Ont., where his father, a retired colonel in the British army, had quite a large and valuable farm. He leaves a family of three sons.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held in Mrs. Grahame's house on Thursday afternoon. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Grahame; 1st Vice, Mrs. Wells; 2nd Vice, Mrs. R. E. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Ridley; Treasurer, Mrs. Harding. During the year $360 was raised clear of all expenses, of which more than $200 were from the dances given last winter. The ladies made all the table linen, sheets, night gowns, pillow cases, towels and such goods for the Provincial Home for Aged Persons.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, who originated the idea of a Dominion sanitarium for consumptives, on his eastward trip, stayed at Kamloops over Thursday to acquaint himself personally with the climatic conditions, and, as far as he could in so short a time, with what advantages or disadvantages the place offers. In connection with his position as provincial health officer of Ontario, Dr. Bryce has had greater opportunities than most physicians to note the extent to which consumption prevails, the result of climate and surroundings upon the sufferers, and the success or failure of institutions specially designed for the accommodation of this class of patients. Many of those he visited did not comply with his ideal, chiefly in the respect that they are private institutions, and the patients were not required to comply with such mode of living as would be most conducive to their well being. They may engage any physician, comply or not comply with his instructions as they see fit, and in most cases the hotel part of the business is given more attention that the curative. He has in view rather a place where those who enter must remain for a definite period, and must engage to comply with prescribed regulations. The site should not be too near town and the patients when able should be required to do outside work, so that they may have regular open air exercise, and their minds kept engaged on an interesting occupation which favors the rebuilding of tissue. The work of the patients would be directed toward enabling them to make a living in the part of the country in which the sanitarium is situated, as many of them would likely remain there after recovering sufficiently to leave the sanitarium. Dr. Bryce is beginning to feel confident that the scheme will shortly take tangible shape in one or more buildings being erected somewhere, and afterwards the cottage system developed with buildings in different parts of the country. The Dominion government would probably give assistance, and the provinces in which it is decided to build may be asked to furnish a site and probably contribute toward the building. Dr. Bryce will stay a day at Calgary and then proceed home with all convenient speed. He expressed himself delighted with the situation and with the climate of Kamloops.

Eleanor Garcia, quite a young girl, appeared before Judge Spinks at Nicola Lake on the charge of forgery. A cheque drawn by Blair & Co., of Couttees, for $9, payable to R. E. Smith, of Kamloops, was changed to $80. She was sent up for trial.

Nils Gardell, a pioneer from Barkerville, who came down on Wednesday week to the Pioneers' Home, died on Thursday morning. He seemed to have stood the long journey well, but a day or two after arriving he grew weak and continued declining until the end came peacefully yesterday morning. Gardell was a Swede by birth, and had been in Cariboo many years.

Captain Thompson, of Victoria, who is one of the shareholders in the Douglas Lake Cattle Company, Mrs. Thompson and daughter, came up on Monday and went to Douglas Lake to spend a fortnight.

A pioneer, from Barkerville, named George McLeod, died at the Provincial Home on Sunday morning. He reached the Home on Wednesday last, wearied out with the long journey. Mr. McLeod was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country in 1858. A beautiful knoll has been selected for the cemetery of the pioneers, out of sight of the inmates of the home. On that beautiful hill top, in the presence of a number of friends and sympathisers, the deceased pioneer was reverently laid to rest. Mr. McLeod has never been down since he went to Cariboo in 1859, and has not seen Ashcroft nor the Canadian Pacific railway until coming to Kamloops. Several times he made quite a stake, but lost it again in other mining ventures. This is the first death and burial at the Provincial Home for Pioneers.

The pack train that returned on Friday last from the Tete Jeune cache, bringing 1500 pounds of mica, will show whether or not with present means of travel and transportation that property can be worked satisfactorily and profitably. This mica is said to be of exceptionally good quality, in pieces large enough to furnish clear sheets squared to 12x18 inches, and should bring the highest price on the market.

The sequel of a law suit, which was decided in the Ontario high court of justice on Sept. 22, 1882, was concluded in the supreme court of British Columbia last week, and now the case is finally settled. Thirteen years ago Mary Sanders Meek sued a man, who for some months has resided in Cariboo, for the seduction of her daughter. Damages were awarded the plaintiff in the sum of $1000, with $124.85 costs. Apparently the defendant left for the United States without settling, so things remained in abeyance. In the course of these years the daughter of the plaintiff became Mrs. Dr. Campbell, of Woodstock, Ont. The case had almost been forgotten by everyone except the parties directly interested, but Mrs. Campbell remained fully aware of her mother's right, and it was not long after the defendant's return to the Pacific province of Canada, where he has a wife and family, that she located him and the suit was renewed last May. Judgment was given by default for the total amount, with interest at six per cent per annum to date, amounting to $2001 in all. This amount was paid into court by the defendant and the case re-opened upon it being shown that owing to the length of time required in transmission of the mails to where the defendant now is he was unable to instruct counsel. The case was therefore set down for trial at the civil assizes just past. In the meantime Mrs. Campbell, who is now acting in the matter, came to Kamloops, where her striking appearance caused her to be considerably remarked upon on the streets of this not very large city. After numerous consultations with counsel the case was settled out of court and Mr. Justice Walkem last week signed judgment for the plaintiff for a sum in the neighborhood of $1500. The fair daughter of the original plaintiff has secured the amount of her judgment and taken her departure after creating a considerable amount of wonder as to who the stranger was.

WELLINGTON.
Wellington Enterprise.

The petition for a postoffice on the New Townsite, which was circulated last week, has been forwarded to the postoffice inspector. Captain Dillon has already received a satisfactory reply from that gentleman, stating that at an early date he will make an inquiry into the matter.

The new Methodist church is progressing favorably, and in a very short time, it is expected, will be in such shape that it will be able to be used for the purpose for which it was erected.

Captain Dillon has received from the provincial government the letters patent which create this district into a town. His instructions are to keep the document in his possession, as returning officer, until the first council is elected, then he will deliver the instrument into the hands of Wellington's first mayor.

On Monday evening, before Messrs. Bickle and Matheson, J. P.'s, John Gago, stable man in No. 5, was charged by Constable McKinnon with having metal knuckles in his possession. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and $3.25 costs, or in default 30 days with hard labor. The fine was promptly paid.

LOOKING FOR INVESTMENTS.

Representative of an English Syndicate Visiting the Province.

Mr. Leo Norman, of the firm of L. Norman & Co. Ltd., of London, is at the Driard, accompanied by his secretary and Mr. Wulffsohn, the Vancouver banker. Mr. Norman represents a syndicate of British capitalists, and the object of his trip is to see what inducements the country offers for investments. He has already been through the Kootenay district, and is very favorably impressed with what he has seen. A competent engineer whom he brought out from England, is no win Kootenay looking over the country visited by Mr. Norman.

In conversation with a Times reporter this morning Mr. Norman stated that if the syndicate he represents is satisfied with the prospects of the country, it is able to do for British Columbia what has been done for South Africa and West Australia. The syndicate has large interests in the latter country.

Mr. Norman has previously visited Canada but this is his first visit to British Columbia.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hairdressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE SHIP HENRIETTA LOST

She was Driven Ashore Outside of Kobe by Typhoon, Six Weeks Ago.

Capt. Ross, Her Master, Arrived on the Victoria on His Way East.

The American ship Henrietta was lost off Kobe six weeks ago. She was caught in a typhoon, which lulled for a time, but the vessel was finally driven ashore to prove a total loss. The first news of the disaster was received through Capt. A Ross, master of the ship, who was among the arrivals on the steamship Victoria, which reached here Saturday from Yokohama. He is on his way home to New York to settle up matters connected with the wrecked vessel and to assume command of another ship. Although all of the crew escaped from the Henrietta, it was only after a desperate fight with the elements lasting for three days, and including a series of thrilling incidents. The ship Henrietta took a cargo of oil at New York for Yokohama and was under a return charter to load there for New York again. She completed the first part of her voyage and it was arranged that she should load part of her cargo at Yokohama, proceed to Kobe for the rest, and then sail from there to New York. She had loaded the Yokohama part of her cargo, which consisted largely of crockery, and was at sea several days when the storm overtook her. It was one of the treacherous typhoons peculiar to Asiatic waters, and came upon the ship with surprising suddenness. Capt. Ross ran in towards the shore, and after a terrible experience with winds that stripped the ship of her sails and seas that swept the decks, managed to secure an anchorage. Two anchors were put out, and despite the terrible strain upon them they held for a couple of days. Then came a lull in the storm, only to be followed by a renewal. The ship slipped her cables, and despite every effort to seek the protection of a lee shore or run out to sea, drove on the reefs. She struck beam on, but the crew worked her stern around and the sea as it rolled in towards the beach carried her forward some distance. Nothing remained to be done but abandon the vessel, which the crew did in safety. They were glad enough to reach shore after their terrible experience of three days' storm. Henrietta did not break up entirely, but only partially although there were several big holes punched in her bottom and her hull was damaged beyond redemption. The officers and men made Kobe and later Yokohama. The ship was sold in the usual manner and all of the crew except Capt. Ross secured berths on different ships. Speaking about the wreck to a Times reporter, Capt. Ross said: "Those waters are the most treacherous I know of at this season of the year. I have been at sea many years, but I never saw such wind and sea in my life. Their fury was something terrible. I had heard of the typhoon, but had never experienced one. My vessel was an able ship, and we made every possible effort to save her, but she succumbed to it. I am on my way home to the east and will assume command of another ship."

The Henrietta was built in Maine, which is the birthplace of Capt Ross. She was built about 10 years ago and was a 1,200 ton ship. The vessel and cargo were both well covered by insurance.

DRILLING A FLEET.

How the British Tars Are Instructed in Their Duties.

The drilling of a fleet is a fascinating spectacle, suggesting as nothing else can the subordination of a great force to the control of a single will. A few gaily colored flags flutter to the main truck of the flag ship, remain for two or three minutes, and are suddenly hauled down. Instantly the huge ships begin to turn, to sweep around in great curves, and to re-arrange themselves in a new formation. Or scattered cruisers, nearly hull-down on the horizon, respond to the summons, and in half an hour come flying back to the fleet, take up their appointed stations, and conform to its movements. The ease with which the 14,000-ton battleships swing around to their helms, the speed with which they take up their new stations, the quick response and the regularity of movement are extraordinarily impressive. For a shore-going parallel to this fleet one must imagine twenty-one cavalry regiments manoeuvring at a canter, each individually responsive to orders rapidly transmissible over long distances. But on shore it would be impossible, except from a balloon or a commanding hill, to take in the movements at a glance. At sea one can follow the evolution of each ship. A mistake, a loss or gain of distance, a superfluous or an inadequate turn is immediately seen, and such signals as "Retaliation badly executed," "Clytemnestra keep station," quickly fly from the flag ship, to be read by the whole fleet.

Unquestionably an admiral wields a power for which a general cannot hope. A public rebuke is a thing to be avoided, and even if this is not coming any small lapse will be noted by a hundred pairs of eyes. Moreover, a comparatively small mistake may cause disaster. We may club our cavalry without real harm, but the contact of two of these great ships moving at ten knots may mean the loss of one or both. The drill of a fleet is an eminently serious undertaking, and the accuracy of this drill is the measure of the manoeuvring power of the whole assemblage of ships.

All turns, therefore, upon the capacity of the captains and their training. Merely to keep station in cruising formation, following in the wake of a leader, is by no means easy. Attention never for a moment relaxed, and the judgment which comes only with long experience are alike required. Helm and speed need perpetual alterations, and the requisite changes must be carefully estimated, so the ship will continuously oscillate to starboard or port, in advance or astern of her station. In evolutions, however, many more qualities must be brought into play. The theorist talks glibly of "turning circles," and affects to believe that the handling of a ship can be reduced to mere geometry. The turning circle of each ship is of course recorded in every chart house, but a variety of other conditions arise. The evolutionary qualities of other ships must be observed. Wind, tide, speed or even the crossing of the wake of another vessel materially affects the turning circle. Here is no mere question of referring to the signal book, and giving certain definite words of command. All the conditions constantly vary; judgment is needed at every moment; the education of the eye in estimating distances, and exact knowledge of the capabilities of the ships are alike called for. The mere theorist will, in fact, find himself hopelessly incompetent, and the efficient handling of a ship implies qualities which it is not given to every one to acquire. It is an art rather than a science, and its possession largely determines the fighting capabilities of a navy.—London Times.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

—To correct any phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Take no imitations.

Weak Women
and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.
Scott's Emulsion
is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.
Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

To Cheer up,
Use
Adams'
TUTTI FRUTTI
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.
See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.
Refuse imitations.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES
Can be Obtained from your Chemist.
Take no Substitute.
Don't forget, these Remedies have been
Publicly Tested
and proved to be superior to any other.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists from Langley & Co.

Home For Sale
A beautiful site for a suburban home on Victoria Arm 20 acres, mostly under cultivation. Price, $4,500.
BEAUMONT BOGGS,
28 Broad Street

To the Farmers.
—GO— —TO— NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.
61 YATES STREET,
AND BUY AN
Emperor Potato Digger.

Looking Frontward
When a gentleman gives me an order for a Suit of Clothes I begin right then and there to look for his next order. How? By making him the very best garment he ever had, and charging him as little as I can afford. That will bring him back nine times out of ten.
CREIGHTON, Fashionable Tailor, 86 Government Street.

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.
Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.
SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully-worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY
Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY MAY NOT MEET AT ALL

Less Likelihood Than Ever of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Mill Coming Off.

Close of the Canoe Sailing Series—Victoria Golphers Make Records.

THE RING.

STILL UNCERTAIN.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 21.—The Corbett habeas corpus suit terminated just as everybody in Hot Springs thought it would. Governor Clarke was apparently the first to discover that there was no statutory prohibition of prize-fighting or glove contests; that the act of 1891 had not passed the house as amended by the senate, and that instead of the bill as amended being passed as constitutionally provided, by a roll call, it was simply passed by a viva voce vote, hence it was not legally passed. The decision of Chancellor Leatherman was in accord with the views expressed by Governor Clarke as shown by the house records.

The proof produced demonstrated that a glove contest was to be fought a limited number of rounds, here, on October 31 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and that five ounce gloves were to be used. By numerous experts put on the stand it was proved that soft glove contests were not brutal affairs and are never attended with any serious or harmful results when engaged in by trained athletes. It is sometimes the case that amateur boxers or unskilled, untrained men injure each other in glove contests, but never had such a thing occurred in the knowledge of the witnesses when engaged in by skiled and trained boxers such as are Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Chancellor Leatherman rendered a decision that there is no law prohibiting prize-fighting or glove contests, and that the defendant was entitled to his liberty under a writ of habeas corpus, and it was so rendered. The attorney-general states that he will take an appeal to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. The court room was crowded from the railing around the judge's desk to the doors leading to the lower floor, and judging from the applause with which Judge Leatherman's decision was received, almost every person agreed with it.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21.—Governor Clarke was seen immediately after the news was received of Chancellor Leatherman's decision. He said he was not surprised at Leatherman's decision, so-called. "I will be surprised if the state of Arkansas has in it any person in the judiciary who will take the same view of it. For the past week I have been cognizant that some such ruse as this would be resorted to, and I have formed my plans accordingly. I was never more determined than at present to prevent the fight, and I am sure beyond peradventure that I will do so. I am glad that the end is so near, and that I am to be relieved of the unpleasant business."

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 21.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight has been declared off by the Florida Athletic club.

CANOEING.

ELECTRA WINS.

The final in the Canoe club's series of sailing races for the '95 championship cup was sailed on Saturday in a fight southwest wind and resulted in a victory for Electra, Mr. William Christie's Herald canoe. There were the usual five starters. Mr. W. S. Gore had a big lead around the first lap of the course, Electra, owing to a derangement of her centreboard being away astern of the whole fleet. Her commander remedied this when near the first buoy at the harbor's mouth and she quickly forged ahead, rapidly reducing the distance between her and the fleet. At the second turn, opposite the club house, Messrs. W. S. Gore, Arthur Gore and Mr. White got tangled up owing to the crowded position of the turning point and W. S. Gore thus lost his chances of the race. Mr. Godson now come up and passed safely through the bunch, obtaining the lead, and closely followed by Mr. Christie, who kept well to windward of everybody. At Laurel Point Electra had overhauled Mr. Godson, and shortly beyond there she was ahead and well to windward. She rounded the third buoy a good distance ahead, followed by Mr. A. S. Gore, Godson, W. S. Gore and White in the order named. On the run home Electra increased her lead and finished a safe winner. During the season seven races have been sailed, of which Electra has won three; C. A. Godson 2; A. S. Gore one; F. G. White's Lorna, one and W. S. Gore none. The latter gentleman has had phenomenally hard luck throughout the series, being several times on the fair road to victory when some unfortunate accident intervened. Next season he will probably have a dark horse in the backgroud as a surprise and spur to his fellow canoeists. Mr. Godson has had hard luck also, meeting with two upsets before different races, which spoiled his sails for those contests, and heavily handicapped him. Mr. A. S. Gore has sailed pluckily and with the experience he has gained this season, he will make somebody clear the track next year. Mr. White has sailed more for the sport of the thing than with any hope of winning. His canoe has no centreboard and he uses leeboards, contrivances which go into the water over the sides and are a bad substitute for a centreboard. With the wind in the prevailing direction (southwest), it is almost a dead beat to windward over more than half the course, and that is where leeboards lose ground. Mr. White will have the Lorna properly fitted up this winter. The races will be kept up next season, and it is expected that there will be a number of others enter, including Mr. W. J. H. Holmes, with his Queen. Mr. Holmes has been on a survey trip all season, so of course was out of this year's racing.

GOLF.

THE AUTUMN MEET.

The autumn meeting of the Victoria Golf Club was held at the Oak Bay links Saturday afternoon. The feature of the day was the establishment of a record for the grounds by F. H. Maitland-Dougall. The results were as follows:

OPEN EVENT.

	Score.
1. F. H. Maitland Dougall	85
2. Harvey Combe	94

II. HANDICAP—CLASS A.

1. F. H. Maitland Dougall (scratch)	85
2. Harvey Combe (94-4)	90
3. O. H. Van Millingen (106-8)	98

III. HANDICAP.—CLASS B.

1. H. B. Rogers (118—6)	112
2. C. J. Prior (scratch	118

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY PRACTICE MATCH.

The Victoria Rugby football club had a splendid match at Caledonia Park on Saturday afternoon, two teams captained by J. M. Miller and J. F. Foulkes respectively playing a spirited game. It was won by the former side by a score of 6 to 5. Miller, F. Ward, Broadwood, Gamble, Crease, Higgins, Byrn, Foulkes, Smith, Wigram, G. Ward, Pooley and Bullen played very well.

THE WHEEL.

ANOTHER CHIP OFF.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Fred C. Fuhermann yesterday broke both the New York state and American road records for 200 miles by wheeling the double century course from Buffalo to Erie, Pa., and return in 158.15.

KENNEL.

Mr. Turner, of Mount Tolmie, has added a new thoroughbred Spanish setter to his already valuable kennel. The animal is a very handsome one and is much admired by dog fanciers.

WHAT MUST IT BE TO BE THERE

A Puyallup Bank Insists on Paying All Its Depositors.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 21.—The First National Bank of Puyallup made a run on its depositors Saturday night. This is probably the first time such a thing has been done in the history of banking. Before midnight all were paid. The action was taken because an attempt was made to make the bank pay $4500 owed to the present treasurer of Pierce county, before paying other depositors.

THE TROLLEY IN ENGLAND.

A Modern Idea to Which British Conservatism is Yielding.

John Bull has, at length come to the realization that there are such things as electric roads in the world, and that possibly they may be a good thing. An American syndicate has secured the franchise for an electric road in the town of Coventry, which has about sixty thousand population, and the work is going ahead.

An experimental road of six miles was put down in the suburbs of the city of Leeds, and the city fathers of various cities and towns have been "jinketed" over to Leeds and introduced to the mysteries of the American trolley system. The Coventry authorities were the first to yield to its seductions.

The mathod of building street railways in England greatly lessons the cost of installation to the promoting capitalist. The city puts down and owns the tracks or permanent way. The operating company leases the track for twenty-one years, and at the expiration of the lease it may be renewed, or the city may buy the plant and rolling stock at an appraised valuation.

The Coventry road has eight miles of track, which is all single track, but with long sidings. The estimated cost of rolling stock, poles, wires and power station is $250,000. Everything is to furnished from America, even to the poles for the wires. It was originally supposed that English poles would do, but when put up they were found unequal to the strain of supporting the wires, and the necessary poles had to be ordered from Philadelphia.

If the innovation takes with the English public there will a pot of money for the American syndicate, which will probably be called upon to put in similar roads in nearly all the English cities. The conservatism of the English people on this subject seems to be as pronounced to-day as it was in the time when Citizen George Francis Train put down his first tramway in Parliament street, London, and was then compelled to take up his rails by the outraged and indignant public.

The Continental cities have taken more kindly to the electric railroad system, and in fact, the first trolley road in the world was in the streets of Berlin. This road had a trolley riding on a wire at the side of the street, with flexible wire connection to the car. The upward pressure system with the familiar trolley pole of to-day was a later invention.

A firm of English electricians have recently tackled the circuit electric road problem, and produced something in the nature of a small tunnel and motor therein with a projection which reaches through the slot and pushes the street car along.—New York Tribune.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

DURRANT TRIAL RESUMED

The Further Evidence as Much Against Him as the First Testimony.

Attempt to Impeach Prosecution's Witnesses Fail—Deuprey Very Ill.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Although Attorney Deuprey was not well enough to appear in court this morning the trial of Theodore Durrant was resumed after a week's intermission. The first witness called was Charles T. Lenahan, who was recalled to tell about the time when he said he called at Oppenheim's store to pawn a ring similar to the one worn by Blanche Lamont. In a letter written to Dickinson last spring, Lenahan said he called at Oppenheim's store just before noon, at the same hour Durrant is said to have visited the place, but the witness said to-day that he called at Oppenheim's between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

On cross-examination, witness put on his hat and over-coat for the purpose of showing the jury how he looked when he called at the store. Afterwards he put on Durrant's hat and overcoat. Lenahan bears no resemblance to Durrant, and even when arrayed in the prisoner's clothing, the similarity between the two was so little as to be hardly perceptible.

Robert N. Linch, Rev. George Gibson's private secretary, was called for the purpose of showing that he gave Miss Cunningham the first clew to the fact that Mrs. Leak had seen Durrant and Miss Lamont enter the church on the afternoon of April 3rd.

The defense desired to impeach Mrs. Leak's testimony by showing that she had told Rev. Mr. Gibson when she had said she had not, and furthermore to show that in his zeal to have Durrant convicted, Rev. Gibson had made Mrs. Leak's story public. The scheme fell through, however, as Linch said he did not tell Miss Cunningham about Mrs. Leak's story, as he himself did not know of it until after Mrs. Leak was subpoenaed as a witness in the case.

Mrs. C. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, was recalled to tell how long Blanche attended the Powell street national school. Mrs. Noble said Blanche had attended but three times when she was murdered.

Attorney Dickinson next took the stand himself. He said that last July he received by mail a leather strap bearing the name of Blanche Lamont. He said the strap was wrapped up in a newspaper, but he did not know who sent it.

It will be remembered that the starp was produced in the court at the time, and Maude Lamont was asked if it was not the strap in which Blanche carried her books. Maude replied that she did not think so, but thought it might be. Attorney Dickinson asked this morning that the strap be admitted as an exhibit, but District Attorney Barnes objected, and the court withheld its ruling until this afternoon.

The deposition of Charles C. Clarke, travelling salesman, was next read. The defense claimed that Clarke, who is now in Boston, saw Blanche Lamont, accompanied by another man than Durrant, on a Powell street car on the afternoon of April 3rd. The deposition showed that Clarke had never seen Miss Lamont to his knowledge, but after seeing her picture in the newspapers he thought he recognized her as the same woman he saw on April 3rd.

There were 183 questions asked on cross-examination and the district attorney had not finished reading the list when court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

THE RENASCENCE IN ENGLISH.

Increased Study of the Language in Its Older Forms.

To say that the English language, especially in its literary uses, has within the second half of this century experienced a veritable renascence may seem to be making a stiff claim. Yet there is much to justify so strong a term and statement. The original impulse has come from the specialists, who have devoted themselves to the study of old English, to the language and literature lying back of the Norman conquest. The last thirty years have witnessed a wide popularizing of the earlier native literary treasures through their efforts; the principal texts have been edited, and translated and lectured about, and their use in schools and colleges encouraged, so that now the graduate from one of our leading and liberally endowed institutions may, if he choose, know his "Beowulff" as his father did his "Horace." These elder classics of the mother tongue have not only been taken into the curricula of instruction, but have been put forth on broader literary appreciation, with the idea of literary stimulation as well as linguistic drill. Then, too, the comparative studies of the allied literatures—the output of the Germanic group of German, Dutch and Scandinavian peoples, of which English is a kinsman—has done its share in shedding light upon our tongue as an organism governed by linguistic laws and possessing powers long unsuspected. To this cultivation of old English—at first the province of the few, but rapidly becoming the work and pleasure of the many—may be added the closer study and appreciation of later literary figures and epochs; Chaucer and the Elizabethans, and Spencer, to say nothing of Shakespeare himself, together with the marked attention, reaching almost to the dignity of a cult, directed toward the historical English ballad; and last, but by no means least, the increased sensitiveness to the literary quality of the Bible. To anticipate no effect sooner or later, upon native modern literature, from all the exploitation of the older fields—allowed, so many of them, to lie fallow for a long period—is to overlook cause and effect in the development of the interrelations of speech and letters. Nothing could be further from the truth than to suppose this movement to be a matter of mere literary fashion; it goes far deeper than that. The return to old English expression (always, of course within limits of common sense, and controlled by custom and convenience) is not a temporary fad, but will prove a permanent enrichment of the force and splendor of the speech.—Richard Burton in October Forum.

PERSONAL.

T. D. Conway is down from Chemainus.

A. Pimbury, of Cowichan, is at the Oriental.

Robert Rolston, of Toronto, is at the Driard.

A. Madella, of Yokohama, is at the New England.

George A. Fletcher, of Nanaimo, is at the Oriental.

Norman Smith, ex-mayor of Port Angeles, is in the city.

C. S. Baxter and wife returned from the Sound yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Hilbert, of Nanaimo, spent yesterday in the city.

Thomas McNeely and wife, of Ladners, are at the Oriental.

Sir William Van Horne and party left for the east yesterday.

Hamilton Abbott, of the C. P. R., spent yesterday in Vancouver.

T. E. Ladner came down from the Fraser yesterday on the steamer Delta.

William Gidley, a lumberman of Bobcaygeon, Ont., is at the Occidental.

Mrs. F. W. Vincent and daughter returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Mrs. R. J. Horton returned on the Umatilla from a visit to San Francisco.

J. W. Horne, ex-M. P. P., of Vancouver, registered at the Driard last evening.

Gilbert Mahon and wife, and John F. Mahon, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

R. E. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, returned from the Mainland yesterday.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police has returned from a visit to the Mainland.

L. P. Eckstein and wife and Mrs. Pennefather, of New Westminster, are guests at the New England.

A. Ellis and B. Travener, of the Colonist job department, returned from California on the Umatilla.

J. A. Campbell, manager of the Campbell Carriage Works, London, Ont., is a guest at the Oriental.

J. S. C. Fraser, of New Westminster, and W. O'Grady, of Wallaceburg, are among the guests at the Driard.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., and Lieut.-Col. Peters, R. A. G., were passengers from the Mainland yesterday.

D. Carmody has returned from California.

P. Murphy, of San Francisco, is plying his annual visit to Victoria.

Edward Oliver, supreme president of the Sons of St. George, who has been visiting the provincial lodges, left last evening for San Francisco. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Oliver.

J. A. Fullerton and James Sclater, of the C. P. R.; J. A. Fagan, of the Vancouver customs house, and Captain Robertson, the Vancouver pilot, are here to meet the Empress of Japan, due to-morrow.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamr Sehome from the Sound—E. Everton, F. Smith, W. S. Grath, Gustave Arcoue.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—P. Kinsel, Miss Murray, H. Lawson, W. Stewart and wife, P. Nell, T. Gilmore, G. Dries, C. S. Baxter and wife.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—C H Taylor, O S McKim, and wife, S N Reid, J Balmer and wife, P Stern, Rev Dr W B Wilcockson, Mrs R J Horton, P Murphy, B Traverner, Gow Mon and five steerage.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Miss N Peck, A McCallum, Mrs McCallum, M Urbrell, W W Rhodes, F Bealer, J Larkin, Mrs Hordell.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—O Keitley, J C Fagan, R E Palmer, A R Davies, J W Horne, G Mahon and wife, J Fleishman, J F Mahon, H L Mahon, W J Trythall, C W Shaw, W B Fisher, R Mahon, Mrs Jarvis, Miss Blair, F Mullen, F C Holden, J Williams, Lt.-Col Peters, F Lamberg, Mary Campbell, Mrs A McDonald, J F Fraser, M. Harlow, Miss Gill, C Jones, J W McCrea, F Masters, C B Stahlsmidt, A Mackenzie, E Christen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Blake Moffatt & Towne, Clark & Pearson, C W Rogers, D H Ross & Co, E B Marvin & Co, E J Saunders & Co, E Wall & Co, Fell & Co, F R Stewart, Fred Carne, Jr, Gum Fung Yuen, Hamilton P Co, H D Heimcken, H Short & Son, J A Ritchie, J Meston, J & A Clearihue, J Barnsley & Co, J H Todd & Son, Langley & Co, L White & Co, Mr Thomas, c o Bank of B C, M Waso, order Geo. W Arper, notify Johns Bros, Pither & Leiser, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet, R Baer & Son, S Liser, S O'Brien, Spratt & Gray, T N Hibben & Co, Thos Earle, Colonist, Valo & Brooks, Wilson Bros, W M Goodchild, Yuen Lung, Thos McNeely, A R Johnston & Co, J Buloncelli, Mr Theodore Bernard, Nanaimo Gas Co, D Diamond, Carr & Co, Jules Jeannin, J Balagno, C S Philp, Osmond Skrine & Co, Stuart & Co, McMillan & Hamilton, Winch & Bower, Wells Fargo Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Johns Bros, Nicholles & Renouf, Watson & Hall, Hastie & Bannerman, Perry & Turner, John Wilson & Co, R Jamieson, F Hibben, C Braund, T B Hall.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—D Spencer, T G Mason, W Duncan, J Piercy, Bank of B N A, R W McMillan, A McGregor, Simon Leiser, Fred Norris, A J Holman, P C Holden, J Freel, Spratt & Gray, J W Creighton, Martin & R, Jno Boyd, G R Jackson, R Ward & Co, Wilson Bros, J Cochrane, A Bowker, M W Waitt, Ames Holden Co, Cookson & P, J H Falconer, R B McMicking, J H Warner, G A Richardson, Johns Bros, Ramsay Bros, Lange & Co, Sam Reid, Wood & Orr, Lenz & Leiser, Thomas Bros & Grant, Watson & G, E A Morris, R E Cooper, Dom Ex Co, J Horner, T B Pearson, J H Baer, J Wenger, Miss Sweket, Mrs R Basett, Speed Bros, B Williams, E Wall & Co, A Holmes, W H Phillips, Vic & S Ry, Dr S G Clemence, B Spain.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—Hastie and Bannerman, Brackman & ker, T. W. Wilson & Co., E. T. Saunders & Co., S. Leiser & Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Weller Bros., C. Brown, Langley & Co., D. H. Ross & Co., Lenz & Leiser, A. B. Erskine, Turner, Beeton & Co., More & Co., John Colbert, W. G. Cameron, J. Hutchinson & Co., G. A. Richardson, P. W. Dempster, G. T. Corfield, E. W. & Co, F & Co., Yuk Long, Wa Hing & Co., E. E. Blackwood, E. C. Smith.

Miss Mattie Scott, who has been spending the last five months with relatives in the city, returned last night to her home in San Francisco by the Walla Walla.

A. Lefar.

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

NOW

We want to Speak of....

CLOCKS

WE carry the finest stock of Clocks in the province. We have everything in the Clock line from the tiny Alarm Clock to the great, massive Hall Clock, and they are all going at the same absurdly **Low Prices** at which our entire stock has been marked for the Closing Out Sale.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

The balance of our Fall and Winter Stock has just arrived fresh from the manufacturers' hands. Call and inspect these Nobby Goods.

A. Gregg & Son,

Merchant Tailors. 62 Yates St.

DROP IN

To Stewart's and inspect his fine Stock of Fall Suitings, Overcoatings and Trouserings. New Goods have just arrived.

36 FORT STREET. WILLIAM STEWART, Merchant Tailor.

KINNAIRD

When you hear a man say that a man of that name made his suit you can rest assured that it is a good one. We aim to please our customers every time. Let us have a chance to please you

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, JOHNSON STREET.